IN JANUARY 1843.

WILL be published at the Courier Office, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC, bound in Cloth and Gold-lettered. Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 18th November 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship *Wm. and Ann*, Captain PEARSON. For Freight or Passage, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A. I. Ship "*Victory*" 700 Tons, Capt. BROOKS, will have early despatch, excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 18th November 1842.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

AN arrangement having been made with the UNION BANK OF LONDON for conducting the Agency in England of the Bank of Western India—the Directors are now enabled to grant Credits and Drafts on London.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

For Credits payable on application, and Drafts at one day's sight, fixed. } 1-11½ Per Rupee.

Do. Do. at six month's sight. 2-¼ Do.

For the convenience of parties not residents in Bombay, who may wish frequently to make Remittances in small sums to their friends at home, the Bank undertakes to make such payments at the above rates, free of charge.

By order of the Board.
W. W. CARGILL,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 17th November 1842.

From the 1st January, 1843.

THE CALCUTTA STAR
DAILY PAPER,

WILL BE
ENLARGED
To equal the size of the largest Daily Paper in India.

SUBSCRIPTION
IN ADVANCE Rs. 42 PER ANNUM.
" 4 " MONTH.
CREDIT PRICE..... 5 " "

JAMES HUME,
Proprietor and Editor.

THE LATE SHIP "VANSITTART."

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned in the Cotton Cargo of the above Ship recently burned in the Harbour of Bombay, that 908 Bales having been saved, were sold at Public Auction in consequence of the marks being obliterated, and the proceeds thereof Rs. 5262 3 65, exclusive of charges, are held by the undersigned for distribution.

All persons interested, are therefore requested to send in a statement of their claims thereon, on or before the 30th June 1843, in order that this transaction may be closed, failing which, they will be excluded participating in the salvage.

B. and A. HORMARJEE.
Agents of the late Ship *Vansittart*.

HOPE HALL HOTEL.

AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES.

THE Proprietor respectfully begs to inform the Public, and more especially the Passengers by the Steamer, that the above Establishment is now ready for their reception.

A Boat belonging to the Establishment will be furnished on the arrival of the Steamer, and also conveyances for the Passengers and their Luggage.

The Proprietor cannot be responsible for any Articles of value, unless particularly specified and given into his charge.

N. B. The present Establishment being especially intended for the convenience of Travellers, every facility will be afforded in the way of supplies or conveyance, on the most moderate Terms.

Mazagon, 18th Nov. 1842.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

Petition and Assignment.

BOMANJEE BYRAMJEE, Shopkeeper, Parsee, formerly residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort of Bombay filed 15th November 1842.

Bombay Chief Clerk's Office, this 16th day of Nov. 1842. } J. P. LARKINS. Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.

TICKETS of Messrs. *Thomas Wiltshire* and Co's First Calcutta United Service, Indigo Planter's and General Biannual Lottery, of 1843, of all Prizes: as advertised in all the Journals of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, &c. may be had at Co's. Rs. 50 each cash, on immediate application to Messrs. *Woods* and *Co.* of Bombay.

WOODS AND CO.

Military Square, 18th Nov. 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Ghellabhoy Moolchaad* of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, Administrator with the Will annexed of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Bappoo Ragoonathdass* late of Bombay Hindoo deceased hath contracted with *Balkissondass Tricumdass* also of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, to sell to him a piece or parcel of ground with one Compartment or division standing and being thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Shaik Momin Street and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 216, any person or persons therefore having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise to the premises in question are hereby required to make the same known to me as the Solicitor for the said Purchaser at my Office in Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, and it is further notified that claims brought forward after that time will meet with no attention whatever.—Dated this 14th day of November 1842.

E. ARMITAGE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 16 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received at less Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1842. No. 8684

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE on Commission, the following Articles belonging to Gentlemen leaving the Presidency viz.

1 Double Poled Futtygur's Tent divided into three Rooms, with Purdas and Cheeks, also a Necessary Tent.

A High Cast Bay Arab Lady's Riding Horse.

A Palanqueen.

May be seen at John Gordon Esq.'s Compound opposite to the Mount.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

RAFFLE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to Raffle Three Superior MUSICAL BOXES, and a New GOLD NECK CHAIN and BRACELETS of Superior Workmanship—4 Prizes and 75 Tickets at 15 Rs. a Teaket. When Filled and Money paid, to be thrown for on Three Dice,—the Highest Throw to the Winner of the Necklace, the Two next and the Lowest a Musical Box each.

TO be Sold at Ahmednuggur, the property of a Gentleman about to leave the Station.

Seven Male Camels also one female Camel with a foal six months old, the whole are in good condition with their Travelling suit nearly new and complete, and to be sold together or separately as may be required. Applications to be made to *Jangerjee Sorabjee* Artillery Parsee Messman Ahmednuggur. The Camels may be inspected at any time.

Ahmednuggur, Nov. 7th, 1842.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA, has exposed for Sale, at his Godown opposite to the Portuguese Church, a few pieces of Fresh York Hams, and Berkley and Pineapple Cheeses, brought out for Commission, and just imported from London at reduced price.

THE SEVENTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn 2d day's drawing in the above Lottery are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rs.....	116
Half do	59
Quarter do.	30
One eighth do	16

Terms, Cash.

The drawing will commence on the 1st December 1842.

NOTICE.

Tickets of the undermentioned Lottery may be had at Cos. Rs. 50 each Cash on immediate application either to the PRINTER of the *Courier* or MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE and Co. of Calcutta.

LOTTERY,

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first of December 1842.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	200	Tickets
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each..	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto.....	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto.....	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto.....	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16 ditto.....	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32 ditto.....	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/61 ditto.....	22	ditto
2,000 Prizes or Chances.		480	Tickets.
Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.*		100	ditto
	Total.....	580	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st of Dec. 1842, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings*; [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projector, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50 will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves, quarters &c. by clubbing together among themselves.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 700. Captain H. Jacob of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer at Belgaum.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1842.

No 701. Mr. Joseph McKenna, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment, and promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 1st November 1842.

No. 702. Mr. Charles Marden Wallace James, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 24th ultimo. His date of rank has already been settled by General Order of the 15th ultimo.

No. 703. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as cadets of Infantry on this Establishment.

Infantry.

Ranked and posted to Regiments in G. G. O of the 15th ult.—No. 92 Mr. Charles Thompson, Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th October 1842.

No. 106 Mr. Richard Francis Burton, Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th October 1842.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 12th Nov. 1842.

Under instructions from Government, the whole of the Recruits, at present attached to the Recruit Depots formed at Poona and Mhow respectively, will by desire of the commander-in-chief be allotted to Regiments of N. I., in conformity to detailed arrangements which will be furnished to the General Officers commanding the Poona Division and Malwa Force by the Adjt. General of the Army.

All accounts connected with these Depots are to be made out and closed on the 31st proximo, from which date the Establishments are to be broken up, and all expences incident to their formation will cease.

The officers appointed to command and to be Adjutants of the different Depots, as well as the Duffadar of Native commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates formed by corps for the purpose of preserving discipline and as Drill Instructors, will on the same date proceed and rejoin their respective regiments.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Deesa on Monday the 1st day of August 1842 and of which Lieutenant colonel Carruthers C. B, her majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regt. is President, Lieutenant and brevet captain D. E. Mills, of the 19th regiment native infantry, was tried on the following charge viz:

Lieutenant and brevet captain D. E. Mills, 19th regiment native infantry, and late deputy paymaster Northern Division of the Army, brought to trial by order of His Excellency the commander in chief on the following charge viz:

For having, betwixt the 1st April 1836, and the 2nd Jan. 1839, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied various sums of public money amounting to Rupees Fifteen thousand, two hundred and fifty one, ten annas, and seven pies (15,251 10 7) or thereabouts, intrusted to him for the payments of the Troops and other military purposes.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Head Quarters Poona, 11th June 1842.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence. The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward in the defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner, brevet captain D. E. Mills of the 19th regiment native infantry, and late deputy paymaster, Northern Division of the army, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "embezzled and fraudulently"—in breach of the articles of war in such cases made and provided—and it does therefore adjudge him the said brevet captain D. E. Mills, of the 19th Regt. N. I., to be cashiered.

(Sd.) R. CARRUTHERS, Lieut. Col.
2nd Queen's Royal Regt. and President.

(Sd.) R. J. LITTLEWOOD, Capt.
Officiating Judge Advocate.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COURT.

The court having found the Prisoner guilty of misapplying public money, has had no alternative, according to the article of war, than to sentence him to be cashiered, but as he has been found guilty of the term misapplying only, in as much as he was deficient in the above sum, and as there is an absence of proof that the money was appropriated to private purposes, and as it may have become deficient, either from negligence, from the Prisoner not being a good accountant, or even through chicanery of the Shroffs, into whose hands the whole accounts fell, during the frequent and serious indisposition of captain Mills, when also no less than three other staff appointments, besides the Paymastership, demanded at various times his attention, the court begs most strongly and respectfully to recommend his case to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the commander in chief.

(Signed) R. CARRUTHERS, Lieut. Col.
2d Queen's Royal Regt and President.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The court having carefully reconsidered the evidence adduced both on the prosecution and the Defence, and having taken into consideration the Judge Advocate General's letter, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former Finding and Sentence, in according with Section 2, Article 44 of the rules and articles of war published on the 1st Jan' 1841.

(Sd.) R. CARRUTHERS, Lieut. Col.
3d Queen's Royal Regt. and President.

(Sd.) R. J. LITTLEWOOD, Capt.
Officiating Judge Advocate.

Disapproved for the following reasons.

(Sd.) THOS. MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The charge in this case was originally drawn up in the year 1839, when the late Mutiny Act for the C's. Eur. Troops (4th Geo. IV. Chap. 81) was in force, and the offence set forth in it comes directly under the Provisions of the 41st Section of that stature.

The state of brevet captain (then Lieutenant) Mills' health prevented him at that time from being placed on his trial, and he was permitted to proceed to medical certificate to England, whence he returned some months ago, and orders having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for a Judicial Investigation of the matter, he was arranged on the charge originally framed.

A new mutinry act and articles of War for the branch of the company's army before referred to, had been intermediately passed, and the previous ones repealed; but by a provision of the 28th Section of the New Statute, is is enacted, that all crimes, and offences, committed against the former act and articles, may be inquired into and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the later ones, into which also exactly corresponding penalties for the offence set forth in the charge are introduced in the 16th section of the act, and the 16th article.

From the recommendation subjoined to the original Finding, and sentence, I was led to imagine, that the court had considered the case as coming under 4th article of the 11th section of the former article, although the exact term of penalty therein specified, is not the one inserted in the award, but as the embezzlement referred to in that article is distinctly different from that with which captain Mills is charged, I directed the proceedings to be returned, and the supposed mistake and the circumstances now stated, to be brought to the notice of the court, to whom it was further pointed out that the evidence recorded fully established the charge before it.

From the revised Finding and sentence it now appears, that the case was originally viewed and determined on (and the opinion is adhered to), as an offence under an Article of War in the new code, which cannot, either in Law or Equity, be brought against Brevet Captain Mills, as no corresponding provision formed a part of the Legislative codes for the company's Troops, when the misapplication and embezzlement charged against that Officer took place, and, consequently, as far as relates to him, the article referred to by the court, is a *post facto* enactment.

The court greatly erred in the first instance, in viewing the case under an article of war, to which no analogous one was in force when the circumstances under investigation occurred; but after the express law under which the charge was framed, was specifically pointed out, an adherence to so very erroneous an opinion became wholly inexcusable, and calls for the strongest expression of disapproval.

As the matter now stands, I have no alternative in the discharge of the functions which devolve on me, but to disapprove of finding which I consider contrary to evidence, and withhold my confirmation from a sentence passed under a most extraordinary misapprehension of the law.

As this case is one of great importance connected with a Department of the army, under the immediate control of Government, I shall send it for the further disposal of the Hon'ble Board.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain mills is to be released from his arrest, but not to return to his duty until the decision of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is known, as to the adoption of future measures.

(Signed) THOS. MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1842

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Medical Dept.—Acting Assistant Apothecary W. Billamore from 12th Nov., to 12th February 1843, to proceed to the coast for the benefit of his health

Adjutant General's Office Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842.

1 Surgeon J. J. Hamilton of the 17th regiment native infantry, being reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his station.

2 The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

8th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant brevet captain T. R. Stewart from 30th October to 30th November, to proceed to Kurrachee on medical certificate.

20th Regt. N I.—Captain C. Shirt from 22d October, to 30th November, to proceed to the Presidency on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th Nov. 1842.

1. Ensign P. W. Hewitt, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. is attached to do duty temporarily with the 18th Regt N. I. and will join its Head Quarters at Baroda

2 Assistant Surgeons W. Thom, and J. H. Miller are directed to proceed forthwith to Ahmedabad, the former to assume temporary medical charge of the 3d Regt. N. I. and the latter for general duty.

3. Assistant Surgeon G. Seaward, now at Asseerghur, and assistant surgeon F. Ellis, now at Mhow, are directed to proceed (the latter on the opening of the season) to Bombay, and await instructions for their disposal

4. 1st Grade apprentice Francis Fernandes attached to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, is discharged from the service at his own request.

5. The following promotions and transfer in the subordinate medical department are ordered.

2nd Grade apprentice W. Ryalls, to be 1st Grade apprentice, and Probationer Philip McGrath, to be 2nd Grade apprentice in succession to Fernandes discharged.

2nd Grade apprentice C. Whittle attached to the Head Quarters Her Majesty's 17th Regt. to be transferred to H. M 14th Light Dragoons and 2nd Grade apprentice P. McGrath, to be attached to the Head Quarters of H. M. 17th Regt.

6. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Staff.—Captain W. S. Adams from 1st to 31st December to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 14th November 1842.

1. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General Pearson dated Mhow, the 5th instant, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 5 rejected Recruits, enlisted for the 10th Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their native villages.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. N. Treasure from 31st October to 30th November to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, 22d October, 1841.—In furtherance of the public service, and to insure a more ready combination in the operations of the troops about to take the field, the right hon'ble the governor general is pleased, as a temporary arrangement, to direct that the district of Bundelcund shall be annexed to the Saugor division, from the 1st proximo.

Brigadier F. Young will command in Bundelcund, but he will receive his orders and make his reports through the major general commanding the Saugor division, for whose information returns of the troops now in the district, will be forwarded on the 1st proximo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th Nov. 1842.

No. 108. Commander H. A. Ormsby, of the Indian Navy, is allowed to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for a period of two months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 109. Mr. G. Drinkwater, Boiler-maker is, with reference to General Order, No. 89, dated 22rd September last, allowed to remain in the Deccan, until the 30th instant, for the benefit of his health.

No. 110. Mr Midshipman R. F. Jermyn of the Steam Frigate Seasotris, is allowed to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for a period of two months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 111. Mr. Midshipman J. W. Broughton of the Steam Frigate Seasotris, is allowed to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for a period of two months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 112. Minguel A Rodrigues, 1st Hospital Assistant Indian Navy, is allowed to proceed to the Conkan for three months, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1842.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed into his districts, on deputation, to make the jumaubundee settlement.

Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart. principal collector of Surat, is allowed to proceed into his districts, on deputation from the 8th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1842.

Mr J. M. Davies, political superintendent at Colaba, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th to the 30th instant, under section 2 of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1842.

Under the provisions of regulations VI. of 1834, the civil courts in the Ahmedabad Zillah, will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 20th instant.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1842.

Mr. B. Hutt, puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is appointed judicial commissioner for Guserat and the Konkun, from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to place assistant surgeon D. Grierson, M. D., Officiating vaccinator S. E. Division of Goozerat, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for military duty, surgeon Tawse, assuming temporary charge of his vaccinating duties.

Assistant surgeon J. D. Campbell, attached to the 1st battalion of artillery at Ahmednuggur, is appointed to the medical charge of the prisoners to be moved out on the 1st proximo from the Taunahi Jail to Trombay.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1842.

Assistant surgeon Jephson, civil surgeon at Broach, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on sick certificate.

The following hospital apprentices are attached to the hospitals specified opposite their names.

Ananda Narroo, civil hospital, Rutnagherry.
Alexander Cazalet, civil hospital, Dharwar.
Gungajee Sawunt, native general hospital.
Narrayen Morsy, ditto ..... ditto.....ditto.

G. H. Pitt esq. has returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service on the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Cleopatra" on the 14th instant, with permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Monday, November 14th 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The prices has continued firm, with a slight tendency to advance, more particularly for Komptah of which some purchases have been made chiefly by European Horses. The following are the prices current of all descriptions now in the Market.

Surat, Broach, & Jumbooseer..	Rs. 99 100	per Surat Candy of 784 lbs.
Oomrawtie.....	" 94 .. 96	" "
Dholera, & Bhownuggur.....	" 94 .. 98	" "
Komptah.....	" 85 .. 87	" "
Tinnivelly	" 106 .. 110	" "

OPIUM (Malwa).—Has declined to Rs 985 per Chest. Some parcels have arrived from Malwa since the opening of the season. The following is the official statement of the Import, Export, and Stock of the drug to the 27th ultimo.

Imported from 3d Nov. 1841 to the 26th Oct. 1842 .....Chests	17,002
Exported under pass. for 1841-42 and from previous year's balance of 200 chests, from 27th October 1841 to the 27th October 1842	14,37 0½
Remaining Chests	2,631½

INDIGO. (Sinde).—The parcels which have recently arrived are very inferior.

COFFEE (Mocha).—Has advanced a little and the price may be quoted at Rs 9½ at Rs 9½ per Surat Maund for sugarbled.

CHINA AND STRAIT'S PRODUCE.

SILK.—Continues depressed, with heavy stocks of the common sort.

SPICES.—Are without change. Some importations have taken place.

THE PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market for Grey goods has opened with some spirit, and good many sales have been made at better prices. White Long Cloths are dull of sale. Mules, Lappets, and Jacconets have advanced a few Annas per piece,—Chintz and Prints are however as dull as before, as are also Turkey Red Cloths.

BRITISH YARN.—The low numbers are in request and the stocks are small.—

COCHINEAL.—Continues firm at Rs 2 per lb.—

SAFFRON.—Rs 32 per lb. is now asked.—

BEADS. (Assorted).—Are very dull of sale.—

METALS.—Rs 26 is now asked and obtained for English bar Iron. Nail rod (Square) Rs 25 at 27, and Round 30 at 32 Rs per candy. In other Metals we have heard of no improvement.—Swedish Iron is quoted at Rs 53 per candy, but we have no transactions to report at this rate.—

BEER.—There has been rather a large import of Ale this week which has tended to depress prices, and sales of Allsop's brew to the extent of 150 Hhds. have been effected at Rs 65 per Hhd.—The Native dealers seem determined not to exceed this rate, and though Holders generally remain firm we think they will hardly be able to establish an advance for some weeks to come.—A small lot of Gilbertson and Mason's Ale has realized Rs 50 per Hhd.—Of other and lower Brands there is none in first hands.—

Bass's and Allsop's	Rs. 65 at	per Hhd.
Hodgson's.....	45 at 50	..
Gilbertson and Mason's....	50	..
Worthington's.....	45 at 50	..
Tennent's.....	45	..
Elliot's.....	45	..
Saunders's	45 at 50	..
Inferior Brands.....	40	..

CORKS.—1¼ at Rs 2¼ ₱ gross.—The Market is still largely supplied.

BOTTLES.—13 Annas per dozen for Quarts, and one Rupee per dozen Pint's with heavy stocks in first hands.

BRANDY. (Cognac).—Rs 1½ to Rs 1¾ per old gallon. Market overstocked.

GIN. (Hollands).—Rs 1½ to Rs 1 6 Annas per old gallon.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—2s. 1 0½d. at 2s.—9½d. pr. Rupee for Bills at 6 months sight. 1s. 11½d. for Ceylon Govt. Bills at 30 days sight.

" CALCUTTA.—98½ at 30 days. A sale of Bills on the Bengal Govt. amounting to 5 Lacs of Rupees took place at the Treasury on the 9th Instant, which averaged Rs 98. 6¼ Annas per 100 Company's Rupees.

" MADRAS.—99 per 100 company's Rupees for Bills drawn at 30 days sight.

" CHINA.—Rs 209 per 100 Dollars and very little doing.

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—22 per cent Premium.

WESTERN BANK SHARES.—Rs 10 at 15 per share Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND CLYDE.—40 at 45 shillings per Ton. Numerous arrivals from Great Britain and China having augmented the already large supply of Tonnage in our harbour, and Cotton still continuing both scarce and dear, freights have again retrograded and at our quotations but little cargo to any part is offering. Prospects are dull and unpromising. No advance can be looked for this year, nor any of material moment for some months to come.

" CHINA.—Three ships have been taken up last week for Macao Rs 9 per candy, with 6 Rupees per candy additional should they proceed to Whampoa.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Nov. 14th Major Brooks, 2d Light Cavalry, from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Captain A. Bradford, 13th Regiment Native Infantry from Europe.
Do, do. Major J. G. Drummond, 6th Regiment Native Infantry from ditto.
Do. do. Lieutenant M. Kennedy, Engineers from do.
Do. do. Lieutenant V. Kemball, Artillery from do.
Do. do. Lieutenant Gaisford, Artillery from do.
Do. do. Captain Stuart, H. M. 80th Regiment from do.
Do. do, Captain Lucas, do from do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon W. Sullivan, from do.
Do. do. 2d Lieutenant W. Kemball, Engineers, from do.
Do. do. Captain G. J. Mant, Staff from Belgaum.
Do. do. R. Wilis, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Department from England.
Do. 15th. Assistant Surgeon, M. Sorell, from Tannah.
Do. do. Cadet R. Cowper, from England.
Do. do. Cadet G. W. West, from do.
Do do. Ensign G. B. Lane, H. M. 40th Regiment from do.

Do. do. Lieutenant W. G. Arrow, 9th Regiment Native Infantry from do
Do. do. Captain J. S. Bellasis, do. do. from do.
Do. do. Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, 12th Regiment Native Infantry from Cape of Good Hope.
Do. do. Ensign Dalzell, 8th Regiment from England.
Do. do. Major Gibson, Artillery, from Cape of Good Hope.
Do. do. Brevet Captain M. R. Onslow, 4th Bengal Cavalry from England.
Do. 16th. Lieutenant H. B. Rose, 1st European Regiment from Poonah.
Do. do. Brevet Captain Cooke, Madras Horse Artillery from Mahgalore.
Do. do. Captain G. K. Erskine, Poona Auxiliary Horse, from Seroor.
Do. 17th. Brevet Captain A. W. Bridge, 2d European Madras Light Infantry from Ahmednuggar.
Do. do. Brevet Captain A. Drummond, 11th Regiment Native Infantry from Ahmedabad.

Departures.

November 15th. Major J. Saunders, 15th Regiment Native Infantry to Kurrachee.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson, 11th Regiment Native Infantry to Madras.
Do. 16th. Major C. Stephens, H. M. 14th Light Dragoons to Kirkee.
Do. do. H. Franklin, Deputy Inspector General H. M. Hospital to Kurrachee.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Nov. 15th. Ship Malabar, R Pollock, master from London, Portsmouth 19th July, and Cape 24th Sept.

Passengers---Mrs. Sheaham, mrs. Montfiore, mrs. Onslow, mrs. Bellasis, mrs. Ramsay, miss Gardner, miss Sheaham, captain Onslow, 4th Bengal cavalry, captain Bellasis, 9th regt. N. I., mr. Henry, mr. C. Henry, merchants, lieut. Gardner, I. N. lieut. Arrow, 9th regt. N. I. F. G. Sydenham, H. M. 78th regt. G. Lane, H. M. 40th regt. messrs. Stanley, Dalzell, Cowper, and West, cadets, Mason, Hight, and Gardner, I. N. midshipmen.

From Cape of Good Hope---Mrs. Leighton, miss Leighton, lieut. col. Leighton, and major Gibson, Bombay arty.

Do. American Schooner Zephyr, T Johnson, master from China, Macao 9th and Singapoor 20th October, Columbo 3d Nov.

Passenger---W. Deland, esq.

Departures.

Nov. 12th. Portuguese Brig Quatro de Abril, to Demaun, 4th April.
Do. Ship Arab A. Westmore and, master to London.
15th. Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, G. Stewart, esq. to Columbo.
Do. Ship Edmonstone, M. McDougall, master to China.
Do. The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Indus, mr. Midshipman J. W. Hopkinson, in charge to Karrachie.
17th. Barque Alemona, W. M. R. Galbraith, master to China.
Do. Ship Eliza Stewart, George McLeod, master to China.
Passenger---Mr. Viegas.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Dec
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	30 Nov
Berkshire	Foster and co	London	in Dec
William & Ann	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	30 Nov
Margaret	Brownrigg and co	London	
Rajasthan	W Nicol & co	London	
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	In Dec
Coromandel	B & A. Hormasjee	London	
Victory	Prith and co	Liverpool	
Broom	Grey & co	Liverpool	20 Nov
Providence	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	25 Nov
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Argyll	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Ann	W & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Leonard Dobbin	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	
Gerald	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	28 Nov
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Clyde	
Champion	Skinner & co	Clyde	
Bencoolen	Prith & co	China	
Boadicea	Foster & co	China	
Walker	Woods & co	China	
Morley	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co	China	Immedy
Tyrer	Forbes & co	China	
William Shand	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
Ariadne	W & A Graham & co	China	
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co	Singapore	
Prince Albert	D. & M Pestonjee	Calcutta	
Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & co	Madras	
Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co	Penang	12 Nov
Moss	Dirom Carter & co	Sale	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co		
Caledonia	Vicanjee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichun		
British Merchant	Pollhajee Milne & co		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Portland	Campbell Miller & co		
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Maitland	Remington & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
John Panter	Remington & co		
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer	Foster & co		
Edward	Prith & co		
Medonna	McVicar Burn & co		
Castle Huntley	C Cowasjee & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Orleana	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co		
John Gray	Campbell Miller & co		
William Bryan	Skinner & co		
Kate	Campbell Miller & co		
Intrinsic	W & T. Edmond & co.		
John Knox	Grey & co		
Wild Irish Girl	Grey & co		
Salisbury	Prith & co		
Hirlinghire	W & T Edmond & co		
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & co		
Euclas	McVicar Burn & co		
Harmony	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co		
Helen Mer	W. Nicol & co		
Eden	Remington & co		
Token	Forbes & co		
Dalrymple	Dirom Carter & co		
Lucy Wright	McVicar Burn & co		
Clutha			
Mor	Remington & co		
Malabar & co	Skinner & co		
Zephyr (American)	McVicar Burn & co		

H. M. S. Druid.

W. C. Steamers.. Cleopatra, Hugh Lindsay, Seasnirs, Indus

H. C. Brig Taptee
" " " Tender Cardiva
" " " Euphrates
" " Sloop Elphinstone
" " " Coote
" " " Schooner Maldiva
" " Royal Tiger
" " Cutter Nurbuddah
" " Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Neptune		London	24th May
Childe Harold	Foster & co	London	19th July
Recovery		London	14th Aug
John Tomkinson		London	16th Aug
John Mitchell		London	21st Aug
Carnatic		London	4th Sept
Royal William		London	15th Aug
Sophia		London	2d Oct
Pandora	Prith & co	Liverpool	23d June
Ma mony		Liverpool	10th Aug
Thistle		Liverpool	17th Aug
Catherine		Liverpool	4th Sept
Mertoun		Liverpool	29th Sept
Edina		Clyde	18th Sept
Kildain		Clyde	20th Sept

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Nov. 41th—None reported.

☞ Athol arrived off Calcutta on the 3d and Jehangeer on the 4th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Maidstone, from London—Mesdames Taylor, Forest and Hammond; misses Nixon, Obbard and Richards; Charles McSween, esq, B. C. S: capt. F. Dashwood, B. A, lieut L. T. Forest. B. I, Cornet P. Antrolius, 9th lancers. comg of troops; John Hammond, esq, B. M, Woodford, esq. surgeon; Joseph Patton and Clarke engrs, merchants; messrs Villart, cavalry cadet; McSween, artillery; Smith, Poulson, Hookey, Bough, Cracroft, Tyrwhit, Smith, Brown, Blair and Gordon, infantry cadets; Huttman and Richards, merchants, 46 troops. 2 women and 3 children—From the Cape of Good Hope—Genl W. Hopper and lady and 2d children; B. T. Hodgson, esq. lady and 2 children, B. C. S. lieut, B. W. Goldie, B. engineer.

Per Southampton, from London—Mesdames Steale and child; and Sage, Angelo, Havelock, Cowan, Holmes and child; and Smith and Pittar, misses Ward, Bathurst, Reed, Sage, W. Sage, H. Sage, Pennyfather, Havelock Bennett, Fisher, Michel Smith and H. Smith; majors Steele and Sage B. N. I: messrs Holmes, Crawford, Mercer, Blunt, Elwyn, Darnel, Brabazon, Smith, Lumsdaine, Pittar, Jenkins, Burroughs, Thompson and Roberts.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

5th—Bingtang, Wright, for Singapore Lord Western, Nacoda, for Jeddah and Mocha and Fattle Currim, Nacoda, for Bombay in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 8, Ship Hindostan, G. J. Redman, from Calcutta 30th October, Sandheads 1st November.

Passengers for London ---Mrs. Macdonald, and 3 children—Mrs. Stafford, Captain Way, H. M. 29th Regt., William Patterson Esq., B. C. S., Robert Stafford, Esq., Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. William Davis, Ensign Playfair, 52d B. N. I. For the Cape.---Mrs. Trotter, and 4 children, T. C. Trotter, Esq., B. C. S. Charles Ravenshaw, Esq., B. C. S., 2 Europeans, and 3 Natives. For Madras.---Captain Simpson, 36th B. N. I.; Captain C. B. Eastwick, 6th B. N. I., Captain Larkin, 14th M. N. I., and 5 Natives.

Do. 9, Barque Amelia, Charles Freedom, from Calcutta 7th October, Vizagatam 30th October, and Masuliptam 7th November.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

Of Cholera, on Wednesday, the 14th November, Mr. W. E Poot, late Surgeon of the *Lady Raffles*.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Chaudernagore, on the 30th October, at the residence of her father, the lady of L. Joakim, esq. of a son and heir.

At Bishauntpore, Juanpore, on the 28th October, the lady of captain John Turton, 34 regt N. I. of a son.

At Mynpoorie, on the 23d October, the lady of J. A. Guise, esq. civil assistant surgeon, of a daughter, still born.

At Cawnpore on the 21st October, the lady of captain H. C. Reynolds, 40th N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Burreesaul, on the 31st October, Richard Wilfred, the infant son of R. J. Loughman, esq. of the civil service.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Wallajabad, on the 1st November, the lady of Major Boys, of the 2d N.V. Battalion, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly on the evening of the 1st November 1842, Henrietta Georgiana, wife of William Lawrance, of the 8th Light Cavalry, aged 18 years.

At Cochin, on the 30th of October, 1842. Geraldine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. White, Esq., Civil Surgeon of that Station, aged 4 years and 5 months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—If your Correspondent "ALBINUS" will refer to the *United Service Magazine* and Naval and Military Journal for March last Page (368) he will see so me very excellent remarks relative to promotion from the Ranks &c, "that the Autocratical Constitutions of the British Army, is unfavorable to the promotion of men from the Ranks"; this is equally applicable to the Warrant Officer in the Company's Army getting Commission.

Yours obediently,
COMMISSION.

OPTHALMIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I have been for some time past suffering from weak eyes and have tried every thing but in vain, the Doctors tell me nothing but a trip to Europe will be of any service. A friend of mine called the other day to see how I got on and asked whether I tired my eyes by too much reading, I told altho' having the advantage of a well stocked Library, I dared not indulge—my only reading was the "Bombay Times"—Good God! he exclaimed the "Times"! the "Bombay Times"! why it is a perfect miracle, you are not stone blind the wretched printing of that paper has carried perfect Opthalmia in all the three presidencies including the N. W. Provinces, take my advice if it does not improve and give it up.

Yours obediently,
CYCLOPS.

REUNIONS.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers in the Town Hall on Thursday the 17th November,

D. BLANE ESQ, in the Chair.

The Proceedings of the Committee having been read and approved—the regulations proposed were adopted—and are as follows:—

1st. The circulation of the subscription list to cease on Thursday the 17th Instant, after which date, all applications for subscriptions be made to the Committee.

2nd. Native Gentlemen wishing to be admitted to subscription be requested to apply to Committee.

3rd. That the sole management of these parties shall be vested in the Committee, who will do their best to render them agreeable and attractive.

4th. A subscription of Rs. 100 is intended to admit the immediate family of the subscribing members.

5th. Each subscriber is requested to forward to the Secretary to the Committee the names of such members of his family and of any guests he may wish to be invited 3 days before the ball.

6th. Non residents & strangers to be invited by the Committee on the introduction of a Subscriber.

7th. The Committee are empowered to issue special invitations to resident non-subscribers *provided, they are unanimous*. Residents of Bombay who have not subscribed and who may wish to attend a single ball should apply to the Committee for a subscription which is fixed at Rs. 25 for a Bachelor and 35 for a family.

8th. Officers of Regiments subscribing 400 Rs collectively will be considered as individual subscribers. The Committee to be vested with the power of rejecting any application for admission of non-subscribers or strangers (recording their reasons on the minutes of proceedings.)

9th. General Meetings of subscribers to be held at any time on the requisitions of 12 members.

10th. That the parties be given in on the following dates viz. December 13th, January 18th, February 17th, and March 8th.

11th. That the refreshments should consist of Tea, Coffee, Negus—a cold standing supper with the usual sorts of wine &c. of the best quality. The supper rooms to be opened at 12½ and to be finally closed immediately the ladies have left the Room when the lights are to be extinguished and the doors closed.

12th. The Committee are not empowered to permit the expenditure to exceed the amount subscribed and should they do so, they must be responsible for it, on which account it is intended that the expenses of the balls should be limited to the amount actually subscribed for.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Sir Erskine Perry, Knt.
Hon'ble G. W. Anderson,
General Barr,
H. Fawcett, Esq.
R. W. Crawford, Esq.
L. R. Reid, Esq.
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.
G. Giberne, Esq.
R. J. Remington, Esq.
P. Danvers, Esq.
A. Bell, Esq.
J. R. Hadow, Esq.
Dr. J. McLennan,
John Gordon, Esq.
Dr. F. Sheppee,
Dr. W. A. Purnell,
L. C. C. Rivett, Esq.
G. Hancock, Esq.
P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.
C. Forbes, Esq.
W. H. Harrison, Esq.
D. Blane, Esq.
Major C. Hagart,
J. Bowman, Esq.
Captain J. A. Eckford,
Captain J. Burrowe,
C. F. Christie, Esq.
W. Baxter, Esq.
C. W. Walker, Esq.
Lieut. W. T. Stuart,
J. L. Phillips, Esq.
W. Howard, Esq.
J. G. Malcolmson, Esq.
G. Grant, Esq.
Dr. J. W. Ryan,
Major Brace Seton,
Captain Geo. Rowley,
Captain S. D'Arcy,
Lieut. Col. T. Dickenson,
Sir Henry Roper, Knt.
Captain A. R. Silson,
Dr. W. K. Fogerty,
Lieut. H. J. Barr,
Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville,
Lieut. J. T. Barr,
J. Patch, Esq.
R. Burgass, Esq.
S. S. Dickenson, Esq.
A. Ayrton, Esq.
Dr. W. Mackie,
A. G. Roussac, Esq.
W. Crawford, Esq.
A. C. Maclean, Esq.
Dr. C. Morehead,
G. Farie, Esq.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee. Esq.
J. Foyd, Esq.
Captain Ross,
Captain Johnson,
Dr. Bremner,
Captain Hogg,
Col. Melville,
Dr. Glen,
W. W. Cargill, Esq.
Colonel N. Campbell,
Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Mahomed Ally Rogay Esq
Nawab Ackbar Ally Khan
Dr. Burnes,
Capt. J. J. F. Cruickshank,
Dr. R. Brown,
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
Mr. Thos. Edmond,
H. B. E. Frere, Esq.
Captain F. M. Arthur,
Lieut. R. H. Gall,
Mr. R. McKim,
Mr. H. Cannock,

PROPOSED.—That an advertisement be published calling upon all subscribers to pay the amount of their subscription into the Chartered Bank of Bombay, without delay, in the name of the Secretary to the Committee.

The Meeting proposed a vote of Thanks to Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esquire, for his kindness in offering the use of the *Loll Bagh* for the First *Reunion*, which the Secretary is requested to intimate to him.

That a public intimation be given in all the papers, that the first *Reunion* will be held in the bungalow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq, The *Loll Bagh* at Parell, on Wednesday the 13th December.

All applications for Tickets, to be made to the Secretary Lieut. H. Barr, at the Town Hall, after the 1st December.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Blane for his conduct in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Malabar Point, 16th November 1842.

THE Public Breakfasts of the HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will be given at Parell on Saturday the 26th Instant, and succeeding Saturdays at 9 o'clock precisely.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will be so good as to notify their intention of coming to the Breakfasts, to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting on or before 12 o'clock the day previous, sending their notes either to Parell or the Town Major's Office.

FRED. L. ARTHUR,
Captain, Mil. Secy.

LADY ARTHUR will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell every Thursday Morning between the hours of 12 and 2, commencing from the 24th Instant.

GEORGE D'ARCY,
A. D. C.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1842.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived here from the Deccan about 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday morning. A Salute of 17 Guns was fired from the Garrison at Sunrise, announcing His Excellency's return to the Presidency.

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—A Quarter Sessions of the Peace was held on Tuesday last at the Town Hall, which was numerously attended by both European and Native Justices, when the following tribute to the late Mr. Bruce was proposed by R. W. Crawford Esq., seconded by Dr. Burnes K. H., and unanimously approved of:

That Her Majesty's Justices in Sessions assembled, have received with the deepest regret the melancholy intelligence of the demise of their late Chairman W. C. Bruce Esq., and desire to place on record the high sense they entertained of his eminent character and talents, —of which, as well as of his devotion to the duties of the bench, they have had ample proof during the period of five years in which he has been their Chairman.

A meeting of Her Majesty's Justices will be held on Tuesday next for the purpose of electing a Chairman in succession to the late Mr. Bruce.

Our Readers will perceive in our account of the Proceedings of the Reunion Meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall, honorable mention made of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq. to whose liberality we are indebted for the use of his very fine mansion at Parell, for the first Reunion.

We rejoice at every manifestation of good feeling, emanating from our Native friends in their intercourse with their European brethren—and we can assure our Parsee friend that his disposition to oblige, will not be thrown away upon, or unappreciated by Bombay Society.

THE CHRISTINA AND MAVIS.—The *Bombay Times* of the 16th Instant says "we extract however in another column, an account of the loss of the *Christina*, and the destruction of the Brig *Mavis*, which we do not recollect to have before seen."—Those who have better memories as to benefits received, will however recollect that we communicated the intelligence, as to both vessels, on the 1st Instant, *fifteen days* before our cotemporary. This *accident* occurred, from the fact of our possessing some few *trifling facilities* on the reception of China news.—Our cotemporary loses a great deal of important intelligence, by his cursory mode of glancing over our unpretending paper—he seems to think that *news is not news* until it appears in his own fair columns. We recommend the *Courier* to his attentive perusal!!

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT SECRETARY TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The following is a copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated the 12th Nov. 1842.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to state for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, to station permanently a large British Force composed of European and Native Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery between the Sutlej and Murkunda.

2. I am desired to transmit for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, Copies of the several Regulations now in force under engagements with the British Government, relative to the Navigation of the Indus and Sutlej, and to state that the Government of India is resolved to require the strict observance of all the Treaties formed with the several states bordering on those Rivers, with the view of promoting and protecting trade by this Channel.

3. It is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor General to maintain on these Rivers a sufficient number of steamers adapted to Commercial as well as Military purposes, but it is his Lordship's expectation that in a very short period the Merchants of Bombay will find it to their advantage to employ Steam boats of their own to convey British Manufactures by the Indus to the North Western Frontier, and by the saving of several months in the time now required for their transport, so reduce their price as very materially to extend the demand for them, in the North West Provinces and in the Punjaub.

4. It is further in the contemplation of the Government of India so to improve the roads of communication between the Sutlej and the Jumna and Ganges, as to enable the British Merchant to convey his goods from the Sutlej, and to descend the Jumna and Ganges, instead of ascending those Rivers, to the Military stations situated in their vicinity.

5. As late as the time of "Aurungzebe," the Indus is known to have been navigated by large vessels drawing very little water, adapted to the convenient conveyance of Merchants and their goods; and the Right Honorable the Governor General will no doubt appointed indeed, if the British Government, with all the skill and science of modern times, cannot at least restore the Commerce which existed upon this River in the time of the Mahometan Emperors.

6. I am further directed to inform you that with the view of facilitating the trade of the Indus, a Light House, will be erected on Munora Point in the vicinity of Kurrachee, with as little delay as possible.

7. In consequence of these measures, the demand for European manufactures and supplies of every description, and the facilities of transporting them will be greatly augmented in the Provinces contiguous to the Indus and Sutlej; and the Governor in Council confidently expects that the enterprize of the Merchants of Bombay, will so n afford the necessary supply, by the River Indus—I am desired to add, that Government will be happy to receive any suggestions from the Chamber of Commerce which may in their opinion be calculated to promote the important objects alluded to in this letter.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1842.

Papers relative to the Navigation of the Indus and Sutledge and the duties levied on boats conveying Merchandize through the territories of Lahore and Buhawulpore.

According to the following articles of the treaty now in force with the Ameers of Hydrabad, the Navigation of the River Indus through the limits of their territories is free.

ARTICLE XI.—No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus from the Sea to the Northernmost point of that stream, within the territories of the Ameers of Hydrabad.

ARTICLE XII.—But any merchandize landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country, provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of the duty.

ARTICLE XIII.—Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouth of the Indus (Gorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there at the pleasure of the owners till the best period of the year for sending them up the river but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandize, either at Gorabaree or any where else (except at the British cantonment) such merchant shall pay the usual duties upon them.

The tolls leviable on the upper Indus and the Sutledge have been the subject of negociation with the Nawab of Buhawulpoor and the Lahore Government, the result of which has been that the duties specified below are now the fixed rates levied on boats navigating the river within their respective jurisdictions.

Existing rates of duty on Mercantile Boats on the Sutlej within the territories on the Lahore Government.

DUTY ON A BOAT NOT EXCEEDING 250 MDS.

From the foot of the Hills, Roopur or Loodiana to Mithenkote or Rojan or from Rojan to the foot of the Hills Roopur or Loodiana..... 15
From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepoor or back..... 20
From Ferozepoor to Bhawulpore or Ditto..... 15
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan or back..... 15
The whole trip up or down 50

DO ON A BOAT ABOVE 250 MDS. BUT NOT EXCEEDING 500 MDS.

From Ferozepoor to Bhawulpore or back.....
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan or back.....
From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepoor or back..... 40
From Ferozepore to Bhawulpor or back..... 30
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan, or back..... 30
The whole trip up or down 100

DUTY ON ALL BOATS ABOVE 500 MDS.

From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepore or back..... 60
From Ferozepore to Bhawulpore or back. 45
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan, or back..... 45
The whole trip up or down. 150

Grain, Wood, and Limestone will be free from duty. Boats to be classed No. 1, 2 and 3, and the same to be written on the boat, and every boat to be registered.

The following are the rates of duty now levied on the Navigation of the Sutlej and the Indus by mercantile boats (excepting those by the Nawab Bhawul khan's own Merchants and subjects) for their transit through the Bhawulpoor territory.

ARTICLE I.—Grain, Wood, and Limestone free as in the Lahore territory.

ARTICLE II.—Besides the above three things, duties to be levied on all sorts of Merchandize according to three sizes of boats as follows.

ARTICLE III.—A boat not capable of containing more than 250 Maunds of freight, proceeding from Rojan or Kote Mithen to the foot of the Hills, Roopur, Loodiana &c. or from Roopur or Loodiana to Roopur or Kote Mithen. Rs. 10.

A boat above 250 mds. & not exceeding 500 mds. 20.

All boats above 500 mds. 40.

ARTICLE IV.—Nos. 1, 2, & 3 to be written in large letters on the boat to show the class to which each boat belongs.

We have great pleasure in extracting from the *Glasgow Constitutional*, the following gratifying notice of the *Highland Welcome* given to Mr. Matheson of Achany.

"A HIGHLANDER WELCOME TO MR. MATHESON OF ACHANY.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., this distinguished and praiseworthy gentleman arrived at his own estates of Achany, Lairg, Sutherlandshire, after having returned from China, where he has accumulated an ample and liberal fortune. He was accompanied by his brother, Major Matheson. On their arriving at the cascade of the river Shin, where the boundaries of his estate march with those of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, between three and four o'clock P. M., he was met by a large concourse of the parish of Lairg people, for the purpose of congratulating him on his arrival at the place of his nativity, and arranged in an orderly procession, graced by the strains of the bagpipes. Immediately on the appearance of Mr. Matheson's carriage, one simultaneous acclamation of cheering burst forth in one common voice from the people, as an indication of the rapturous joy which pervaded their hearts on their first interview with him, and had been responded to by him in the most cordial and courteous manner. After receiving a congratulatory address, he alighted from his coach, and walked on foot to his mansion-house, a distance of three or four miles; and, on arriving at the approach leading to his house, he proposed three cheers for the Queen and Prince Albert, and for the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, which were cordially given by the people. The procession was then taken in front of the house, and made a circle of on the green, where they partook of a liberal luncheon, and danced *bonnit gorm*. After that, a very sumptuous dinner was ordered for the whole, amounting to upwards of 200. About twelve bonfires were lighted on the summits of the hills in the surrounding vicinity, within the distance of three miles. A sense of Mr. Matheson's meritorious conduct, and experience of his liberal benefactions to his native place, and also the virtuous, affectionate, and charitable family of which he is a member, called forth the gratitude and enthusiasm of the people on the present occasion."

ATHENÆUM SYMPATHY.—We are greatly consoled by the warm sympathy expressed in our late sufferings by the *Athenæum*—Our Madras brother may feel assured that the task to which he refers, was *no joke*, in any sense of the word. It was not a labor of love. We have had a horror of newspapers ever since the termination of our researches. Our industry had been questioned, and feeling sore on that point, we worked hard to show that we were equal to the most laborious of tasks, when we chose to exert ourselves:

"We really sympathize with our brother of the *Bombay Courier*, who has been subjected to the most unpleasant task of pointing out the inconsistencies of his cotemporary the *Times* One consolation, however, was to be found in the undertaking viz that no lack of materials existed to work upon. The result must be far from gratifying to the *Times*, and will, we hope, operate towards making him sensible that he has written much of which he has no reason to be proud. The readers of the *Courier* have now a concentrated mass of matter before them that will enable them to arrive at a safe conclusion as to how far the *Times* is worthy of credit."

CORONERS INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last on the body of a man of the Hindoo caste (a Ghorawalla) who had been recovered from a well by the neighbours, on his giving the alarm of his situation the previous night, when he was found to be in a state of drunkenness and was carried to his stable and left to sleep, in the expectation that the effects of the immersion and drink would go off, but in the morning he was found in an exhausted state and died soon after.

An inquest was also held on Saturday last, at the Native General Hospital, on the body of a man of the Hindoo caste, who had been picked up the previous night in the Soonapoor Village, in a state of complete insensibility, with several wounds on the head, and taken to the Hospital, where he died a few hours, after. A lengthened investigation was gone into, and the inquest was adjourned at a late hour for further inquiry.

An inquest was likewise held yesterday in the Byculla village, on the body of a man of the Hindoo caste, who had died suddenly in the early part of the night. It appeared that deceased had been out in the Town, after being at a funeral, with some others indulging in drink, and returned home intoxicated and went to sleep, and notice was attracted some little time after by his strong breathing when attempts were made to make him vomit without effect, and he died soon after—A verdict was returned that deceased died from the *effects of excessive drinking*.

An Inquest was held on the afternoon of Wednesday last on the Body of a woman of the Kharwa caste, drowned in a well in an Oart by the side of the Mount Road—It appeared that the deceased had remained at Home in the morning not being in a state to accompany her husband, and the other cultivators to their work, and on their return she was not to be found and the next morning was discovered in a well in the Oart, where she was supposed to have gone for water.

An Inquest was also held yesterday on the Body of a man of the Mussulman caste, who was missed from his House two days before and was traced by some cloths being found lying near a Tank in the new Town, and the Tank being searched, the Body afterwards came to the surface. It appeared deceased had been ill and left the House in the night unobserved.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, Nov. 5.

It will be seen by the following extracts of letters that the first divisions of our returning troops had arrived at Jellalabad all "safe and sound" on the 23d ultimo, and that after a short halt they will proceed to encounter the memorable Khyber pass, now no longer, through the efforts of our Engineers, so formidable as it was first considered; in contradiction to the report which was lately spread abroad that a cantonment and barrack were to be raised at Jellalabad, it now appears that it is to be destroyed; one of our letters mentions that numbers of Affghans who have connected themselves with India are returning with the army, may not the policy of allowing such an influx of strangers to enter our territories be justly doubted and from matter of consideration for another proclamation from Lord Ellenborough? Spreading themselves, through our disaffected Mussulman population, they will do them at any rate no great good, and though we have really very little to fear from internal wars or commotions now that our troops will be concentrated within their "natural boundaries," it would be well, we think, to prevent to some extent their fixing themselves wherever they may choose within the provinces. Our letters give us the following:—

Gundamack, 20th October.

Nott came in to-day, we march in three divisions, and will halt one day here, then off direct to Futtiabad. Our road down was pretty peaceful through the Khoord Kabul without molestation; nor indeed did we hear of enemy till the rear guard of Pollock's force was attacked in the Tazeen pass, after coming down the Huft Kotal, delayed by the trophy guns, which broke down miserably, and the 31st had to unyoke the bullocks, and substitute themselves for the last three miles into camp, reaching their tents at 11 P. M. Thank God Pollock's division here broke into two, and we fell in the rear under McCaskill nominly, and Monteath actually, who brought us through the Jugdulluck pass, without the loss of one article of baggage, although hard pressed on all sides. Burnett, 54th, dangerously wounded, six or seven sepoys killed, and some thirty others wounded: we all like serving under Monteath; for he has none of that bowling on to camp system about him, leaving the rear to come on as best they may. We could march a dozen times to Kabul and back without loss under him Nott, who came in to-day, was also attacked, and we hear some bullocks carried off; the Kandahar line of baggage is awful. Lots of grain and bhoosah for us all here; five days halt at Jellalabad, and then the Khyber. We all are proud of our medal, and think the motto appropriate."

Camp, Jellalabad, October 23rd, 1842.

"General Pollock, his staff, the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, arrived here on the morning of the 21st. The 1st Division, under General Sale arrived yesterday, it is composed of two Troops of Horse Artillery, (Delafosse's and Abbott's), Backhouse's Mountain Train Artillery, Her Majesty's 13th Regt. and 10th Lieut. Cavalry, Her Majesty's 9th and 13th Infantry the Company's 5th, 26th, 35th and 60th Native Infantry, and Ferris's Jezailchees. The 2nd Division came in this morning, commanded by General MacCaskill, and the 3rd Division under General Nott comes in to-morrow. The Sikh Army also came in yesterday and to-day, so that the camp at this place will be to morrow, the largest that ever assembled in Affghanistan or India. It is reported, that to make all possible speed, General Pollock has resolved upon sending off the 9th and 53rd Native Infantry, the Squadron of the 5th and a Squadron of the 10th Cavalry, to-morrow to Dakka to join the two Regiments &c. there, and proceed with them to Peshawur; this will divide the number of troops and make the marches more easy to get through the Khyber pass. The 1st Division leaves on the morning of the 25th, so that I hope, in ten days, you may hear of our arrival at Peshawur. I am sorry to inform you that the two Regiments of Native Infantry, (viz., 30th and 64th) at Dakka, are in a very unhealthy state. Twelve Officers and 600 Sepoys are ill, and on the sick report. We have got plenty of carriage now for camels, tattoos and mules have arrived in hundreds, yea, thousands. There is a plentiful supply in Commissariat, so every thing is going on well at present, and to all appearance, this campaign will be carried through gloriously. I shall give you more particulars to-morrow, for at present I am too busy with visitors and old friends, to write much; I may however say that the force made the four marches from Gundamack to Jellalabad in three days, and I hope as our Camp is two miles on the Peshawur side of Jellalabad, that we shall make it in seven days. I quite agree with General Pollock's plan of moving towards India with all haste. The fort of Jellalabad is to be levelled and destroyed, so soon as the property belonging to Officers is removed. I believe the work of destruction has already commenced, and as lots of hands are set to the work, it will not require much time to do the needful."

We believe there is every probability of the Governor General passing the ensuing hot season at Simlah. His Lordship has secured the house of Major General Tapp, and has directed several extensive alterations which shall enable him to receive and entertain a number of guests commensurate to his notions of hospitality. It is currently rumoured, that His Lordship will not again visit the City of Palaces.

We continue to receive the most brilliant accounts of the Governor General's proposed festivities at Ferozepoor, on the return of the army from Affghanistan. It is said that General Pollock is to reach that 10th station on the December.

We gather the following items of Military interest from our Correspondence:

That Major Smith, Engineers, has pitched upon an eligible spot for the European Barracks at Kussowlee H. M. 13th will probably be the fortunate corps that will be first located there.

Her Majesty's 31st are likely to be stationed at Loodheeanah.

The 9th N. I. marched on the 1st instant from Kurnaul for Ferozepore, and the 72nd left on the same day in progress to Bhar with the Governor General's camp.

A Jetachment of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion

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left Loodeeanah for Ferozepore with treasure on the 24th ultimo.

Captain Lyons, of the 34th N. I. has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Meerut Division in the room of Captain McNair appointed to command a Levy.

The 3d Light Cavalry started from Kurnaul on the 3d instant for escort duty with the Governor General.

LOODIANAH. "On account of the scarcity of forage at Ferozepore, the artillery and Irregular Cavalry proceeding to join the Army of Reserve under Colonel Graham, are directed to halt at this station until further orders. The Irregular Cavalry will be sent a short distance away, should any difficulty be found in procuring forage for so large a number of horses as will then be collected here. The Commander-in Chief is to be here on the 6th instant, and remains 4 days."

Indian Intelligence

CALCUTTA.

Lord Ellenborough having proclaimed peace in Asia, and not only agreed to keep it himself, but threatened to thrash any power who should violate it, is busy assembling and organizing a large Army of Reserve on the frontier of a confessedly faithful ally! We see something that may be called inconsistency in this. An "Army of Reserve" indicates, in ordinary military parlance, a statue of war; and yet there is now assuredly peace in India, and no chance, we think, of its being speedily infringed. The State, then, is being put to all this expense for no apparent purpose but to please a military vanity of the Governor-General; and in a position of affairs when no danger is threatening from without, and no necessity from within the empire for any such array. From the very first we denounced the measure as a useless one, in any politico-military point of view, and if we were of that opinion then, when there was still something like war going on in Central Asia, a fortiori we must think so now, when universal peace has been proclaimed both thundering state paper. We can imagine that ey cold weather campaign of military show, gaiety, and general camp excitement, will be exceedingly agreeable to the officers, and not unpleasant to the men; while for the Brigadiers and Staff in general, it is a thing much to be commended; but when we find stations stripped of troops, so that there are not left in them the usual complement for the performance of the usual duties, and when we think of the outlay which may hereafter have to be reinbursed by some "cutting" or another; we do not think there is enough to justify the measure in merely Lord Ellenborough's desire to have a grand military tumasha that *can* have no political purpose in view, which *requires* such a martial display of the forces at his Lordship's command—as he is found of phrasing it. Ferozepore will be a brilliant place, no doubt, from December till February—a sort of field of cloth of gold—and as it is not a camp from which ladies need be excluded, because of any horrors of war, there will be plenty of "fair women" as well as "brave men," and it will be a grand and joyous revelry from beginning to end. There will be re-views and inter-views, and there will be reception of the gallant army from Affghanistan—the vindicators and avengers—drums beating, co ours flying (not *flying* colours, oh, *Hurk!*) trumpets sounding, cannon roaring, men hurraing, women smiling,—"Lords, and Knights and Ladies gay"—feasting, speeching, dancing, acting, racing, flirting, medalling, saluting, feu de joicing—love and beauty,—pomp and circumstance,—chivalry and charms,—laurelled victors and wreaths and crowns,—a delicious season, and plenty of batta.—Powers of glory and pleasure, when we behold all this in a rapt vision, we cannot return to our sour, reprehending humour, and take a dry statistic view of the business,—therefore we leave his Lordship to enjoy himself to the top of his bent: and if in return for our kindness he will furnish us with accounts of the whole delicious revelry, we shall almost accord him the regal privilege of making Knights, as well as Excellencies, and agree with him in thinking that a Governor General who has it all his own way, may lead,

"A very merry, hey down derry, sort of life enough!"—Englishman Nov. 3.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the following arrivals:—The shooner "Harlequin", White, from China 27th Aug. and Singapore 6th Oct. ship "Humayoon," McKillan, from Greenock 21st and ship "Duncan," Graves, from London 24th June, and the ship "L'Arenn," (F.) Dureau, from Nantes 15th May, Bourbon 14th Sept., and the Mauritius 1st October.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the "Avenir," (F.) Dunear, from Bourbon 14th Sept. and Mauritius 10th Oct.—Englishman, Nov. 7.

MADRAS.

MANGALORE *Oct.* 31—The H. C. Brig *Faptes* is now in the roads, on her return from Calicut, whither she went for treasure, and is expected to sail either to-morrow or next day, after shipping the treasure now waiting for her in the Treasury at this station. She takes Mrs. Keade, two children and a Nurse to Bombay on route to England overland.—Athenæum Nov. 8.

CONFIRMATION.—We remind our Presidency readers that a Confirmation will be held en in the Cathedral to-morrow. The ceremony will be one of deep interest, from the circumstance of a recently baptized Jew, and several Natives being about to attend for Confirmation.—United Service Gazette, Nov. 3.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN BUNDELCUND.—The Bengal troops for field Service in Bundelcund are ordered to rendezvous on the 24th at Keitah, which is in the very heart of the principal States of Bundelcund and about 90 miles South West of Cawnpore. These troops which include the 8th Cavalry from Cawnpore and a battering train, are to settle matters with the chiefs to the Northward, whilst the Madras Brigade take in hand the Southern insurgents. We have letters from the several camps, and judging from half a dozen different accounts the following were the general arrangements. Lieutenant Colonel Ely, with a portion of the 42d was moving from Hussingabad eastward on Nursiggpore, about 70 miles S. W. of Jubbulpore, where Captain Macleod of the same Regiment was stationed with one Company. Captain Wakeman was at a place called Sonee Kheiree with two Companies of the 42d, and a Russalah of the Nagpore Rajah's Horse. Col. Watson had detached Captain Brown's squadron of the 6th Cavalry on the 23d ult. to join Col. Ely, whom he expected to fall in with about five marches distant, proceeding across the country and having the Nurbudda to cross twice on his route, Captain Wilder had been detached to a place called Pulkhun, about 16 miles distant from Jubbulpore and Lieutenant Mills had been sent out with a Havildar's party to ascertain and report the depth of the Heron river. The remainder of Colonel Wastson's force was to pass over the Hills some 20 miles to the right of Herapore and would take the Rajah in the rear. Thus he must be pretty nearly surrounded by our posts, at least all possible means had been adopted for his capture but as a dense jungle was very convenient, at his elbow, he would probably endeavour to bolt in that direction, the moment that he might become hard pressed by the troops. By the latest accounts however the Herapore chief professed his determination to shew fight; his Fort is situated on a hill behind another hill which he had very strongly stockaded and he is said to have four guns and a body of about 1,500 retainers. Colonel Ely, it appears, had also, *chemin faisant*, to settle accounts with some Goand Chief which promised to be matter of little difficulty, and it was expected that the troops would all reach their appointed positions for the attack on the Herapore Fort upon the 27th ultimo.

The Herapore Rajah's Fort is situated just south of the Nerbudda, and Westward of Jubbulpore, on the angle formed by the junction of the Heron river with the former stream. At a short distance to the Westward of the Fort is a hill which commands it, strongly fortified with a stone breastwork. Further to the Northwest are other hills and two of the enemy's chokeys surrounded by dense jungle. Immediately opposite to the Fort on the South bank of the Nerbudda is a ghaut, only fordable in boats, which was guarded by Captain Wakeman with a strong detachment of the 42nd and a Russalah of Nagpore Horse. This party had an affair lately with the Herapore Rajah's people, who crossed in boats and destroyed a village near the ghaut, but got away before Captain Wakeman could intercept them. In this affair the 42nd had three men wounded by the enemy's matchlocks. There are several fordable ghauts on the Heron river, one near its junction with the Nerbudda, a second just above the Fort of Herapore and another further north. These were guarded by Captain Wilder with a troop of the 6th Cavalry and 150 Infantry, who were posted at a place called Pulkhaun, ready to pounce on any of the enemy who might attempt to cross the Heron river to the south eastward; near this post is a village which was recently burned by the Rajah's people, and beyond Captain Wilder's party another post of 70 Sowars was established at Patun, on the road from Jubbulpore to Saugor, to watch a ghaut in that direction, and 40 more at Katun thus completely guarding the South East side of the Heron river. The attacking force marched from Jubbulpore at 1 P. M. on the 24th and reached their encamping ground at 10 next morning. It consisted of three 6 pounders, European Horse Artillery, three Troops of the 6th Cavalry, and the Head Quarters of the 43rd, two 12-pounder Howitzers were expected to join on the following day. It was intended in the first place to attack the western hill, crowned with a breast work, as it commands the fort, when the latter would of course be very soon brought to reason. The Rajah is said to have under him 1500 armed Bundeelahs with four guns, and as a price is put upon his head, in consequence of his late atrocious acts of burning and plundering, he has become a desperate man and swears that he will die sword in hand; his rabble however, it is supposed, will never stand an assault, for as they must fight with ropes round their necks, in consequence of their recent deeds, they will probably prefer a timely bolt to the neighbouring jungle; if however they only stood fast two days longer, a great portion of these marauders, must be taken as by that time the cordon of troops would be completed by all round them.—*Ibid.*

CIVIL SERVICE INTELLIGENCE.—We understand that the Governor's reply to the deputation which waited upon his Lordship anent building a Town Hall was precisely what was generally expected:—viz. that there were other more important calls on the public purse, which must first be attended to, or something to that effect, and we have no doubt that such was Lord Tweeddale's answer, because it is perfectly consistent with common sense. For until internal communications are in a more efficient state, than at present, through the means of bridges and improved roads, the public money, when there is any to spare, should assuredly be devoted to those *absolutely necessary* purposes, rather than in the erection of a building that the Madras community can most assuredly forego the convenience of, though it would certainly be desirable.

Mr. Lushington has applied to take the annuity, and quits the Presidency for the Hills on the 15th Instant. Mr. Kinderseley is going home on Furlough.—*Ibid.*

The exposure in our journal on Saturday last of the disgraceful and systematic insults offered to the Christian Religion, under the auspices of respectable (?) members of the Native community—man from whom better things might have been expected, has produced a considerable sensation, and has been well followed up by the local press. We have good reason to believe indeed that this *exposé* will have proved the death blow of such disgraceful proceedings, which can hardly survive the outburst of public indignation which awaited their disclosure to the public eye; while the aiders and abetters of the scheme will shrink from the unenviable—we will use a stronger word, the infamous notoriety into which they have brought themselves. As there are many members of the Native community who deservedly stand high in European estimation, we have been called upon in justice to them, to affix the stigma of these proceedings upon the actual parties nor do we feel that any scruple or delicacy is due towards them. It is but fair that they should wear, we were about to say—"their blushing honors." We are informed that Strenavassa Pillay and Soolachennum Moodelly, are among the principal abetters of the indecent mummeries by which it is vainly attempted to insult and profane the Christian Religion. It is not without regret that we name the latter especially, as he has given proofs of public spirit and liberality of feeling which have been recorded with a full measure of approbation in our columns. Whether Government may chose to visit its displeasure upon this individual who as holding an appointment under the Revenue Board, is immediately under its influence, we do not pretend to determine; that the former may be rendered ineligible as a Justice of the Peace, from the refusal of his Christian colleagues to be conjoined with him in the Office, is we think by no means improbable. We trust that this is the last time we shall have to notice proceedings so disgraceful to all concerned; it will now be felt that they can no longer be carried on in obscurity and with impunity: the vigilant eye of the press is upon them, and exposure to the rHoad light of day, is inevitable. In a land throughout whose length and breadth the darkest superstition reigns paramount, we can little expect that the purity and simplicity of the Christian Religion will be appreciated; but while the observances of the Musselman, the Hindoo and the Parsee are respected, it can never be permitted that Christianity alone be made the subject of indecent profanation.—Spectator, November 5.

EXPLANATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

SIR.—I have been much surprised at the way in which my name has been brought before the Public in your paper of Saturday last, in connection with some Institution in the Black Town the object of which it is alleged, is to turn the Christian Religion into ridicule. I have always received the greatest kindness from European Gentlemen in the Company's Service, as well as from many most respectable Missionaries, and though I do not assent to the tenets held by these Gentlemen, I cannot but respect a religion the professors of which I see do so much good; and as they have always tolerated me in the exercise of my own religion, I should be the last person to do any thing to turn theirs into ridicule, and for this I should have hoped my general character would have been sufficient guarantee. I accidentally passed by the place where the alleged offensive exhibition is stated to take place, one evening about six weeks ago; (I think) but all that I heard was an eulogium upon the last Incarnation of Vishnoo, with which I was pleased and gave the Orator a present; but not one word was uttered on the subject of Christianity nor was I aware that any thing was ever done or said in that place to turn Christianity into ridicule. I was there once and then only for a few minutes, I neither knew the name, character or person of the speaker I then heard. I therefore solemnly disavow being either individually or in common with any party a Promoter of any thing so repugnant to my feelings and request that you will be so good as to publish this letter in your next paper

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. SOOLOCHANUM,

MADRAS, 8th November, 1842.

We are happy to state that Cholera appears to have now left the detachment of H. M. 63d Regiment, encamped at the Race Course; one case has terminated fatally since they were landed, but no further cases have broke out....Spectator, Nov. 9.

SINGAPORE.

TIGERS.—We find that last week in stating the number of people annually killed in Singapore by Tigers at 150, we were much below the mark. We are assured by a person who has the best means of knowing the amount, that more than Three Hundred natives are every year carried off. This gives nearly one in every hundred of the population of this Island to the Tigers annually, and if we look only to the Gambier planters who are the principal victims we shall find that between three and four per cent of this class are yearly carried off. Some instant measures should assuredly be taken to check this frightful slaughter. Government ought to be called upon to increase the reward and hold out all manner of inducements to procure the destruction of these beasts. We would urge upon the inhabitants the propriety of, making a strong representation to the local Government, and requesting them to bring the matter to the notice of the Bengal Government. What is the loss of a few hundreds or even thousands of Dollars annually compared with so many lives? Although we are no friend to lavish expenditure on the part of the Government, we should never grudge any money expended for the extermination of the Tigers, and we are sure that there are very few persons on the Island who would do so.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the subjoined note from our correspondent whose query last week led to our noticing the subject of Tigers:—

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make a few remarks on the article in your late number referring to the note I sent you last week. You state the number of death caused by Tigers during the course of last year to be 130, whereas I have ascertained from undoubted authority that it exceeded 320.

Again you appear ignorant of the fact that no less than six bodies were brought to the public office in one day, from whence they were conveyed without any notice being taken of them.

The inducement some few have to allow the public to remain in ignorance of these facts is evident! for who would work in the Gambier and other plantations with the knowledge that a man is carried off by Tigers every 30 hours on an average.

The reward now offered is considered by the trappers too small considering the risk they run; and the carcase of a Tiger is now a rare sight in Singapore, but were these numerous cases duty noticed by the proper authorities the Government could not fail to hear of them and might in consequence be induced to restore the Tiger bonus to the former rate, Drs. 100.

I remain.
Yours obediently. V

Our correspondent's statement in confirmed by the information which we have just received that a man was killed by a Tiger on Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock, at a plantation within 3 miles of Town under the charge of a Gentleman connected with this paper and close to the place from whence a man was carried off about twelve or fourteen days ago, as noticed in last week's paper.—Free Press, Sept 29.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE.—On the morning of Thursday last the Ship Belvidere, Captain STEPHENSON, from Bombay to China, was discovered to be on fire. It appears that about half-past five some smoke was observed in the cabin and the Captain ordered the after hatches to be taken off the moment the hatches were lifted the cabin was filled with smoke, which made it impossible for any one to remain in it. The Ship's Ensign was then hoisted Union down and the bell rung, and a number of boats instantly came alongside. The cargo in the after hatch was immediately broke out in order to try and find out the fire, but after taking out about 32 chests of Opium, the smoke became so stifling that the men could not work any longer. No flame could be seen and it was therefore evident the fire was near the bottom of the cargo. The cable at this time was slipped and the ship steered for the beach, and with the assistance of a party of men from the H. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, an attempt was made to scuttle the ship but it proved unsuccessful. At about half past six the masts were cut away and the ship grounded on the beach,—the fore hatch was broken out and a quantity, of Cotton, and other Goods taken out, but the locality of the fire could not be ascertained. By two o'clock the flames were seen a little abaft the forehatch and shortly afterwards the ship was one solid body of fire, and every person had to leave her. The ship presented a most striking and splendid spectacle after dark—she appeared one mass of fire, and flames shed their light for miles around bringing out every object with the distinctness of day light, while the dence body of smoke floated away into the darkness. The fire lasted during the whole of Friday, and on Saturday a considerable quantity of smoke was still proceeding from the wreck. On Sunday morning when we visited the ship the fire had been entirely subdued and she then presented a most melancholy and miserable appearance. The rudder & figure head were still standing but the whole body o the ship was consumed, the coppers only holding together and what of her timbers remained being reduced almost to charcoal,—the bottom of the wreck was filled with burnt cotton and other debris which coolies were employed in throwing into the sea. It is the opinion of the Captain and other experienced Nautical men, that the fire must have been smouldering for several days before it broke out there can be little doubt that it originated in some of the Cotton having been in a damp state when stowed away There is no ground whatever on which this unfortunate event could be attributed to incendiarism—indeed the situation where it must have originated precludes any such idea being for a moment entertained. The Belwidere, had a very valuable cargo consisting of 2, 500 bales of Cotton and 225 chests of Opium besides Sandal wood, Cochineal &c.—of which the 32 chests of Opium was the most important part which was saved. It is not ascertained whether she was insured or not.—Free Press; Oct. 13

CHINA.

CANTON REGISTER, OCT. 4.

We glean the following items from the F. of C. and H. K. G., of the 29th ulto.

The hong merchant's monopoly is at an end. Musters of tea from Nanking have been forwarded to Hongkong by h. m.'s plenipotentiary: the price is moderate and the report on their quality generally favourable. The Calliope has gone to Formosa, to bring away the crew and passenger of the *Ann*. On Sept. 15th $6,000,000, the first instalment of the $21,000,000, had been paid. The Blonde takes $3,000,000, the Modeste and Columbine about $800,000 each, home; the Herald $1,000,000 and Clio $1,000,000, to Calcutta. The Endymion proceeds to Bombay, the Calliope to Hongkong.

The imperial commissioners have offered to accompany h. m's. plenipotentiary to the newly opened ports of trade.—The captured junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chinese has commenced in the *Yangtsekeang*.—The self and mutual destruction of the tartars at Chinkeangfoo was carried to a fearful extent:—fathers killed their sons, mothers, their daughter's children, their parents, and friends, their friends—and we suppose it may be added,—husbands, their wives. Col. Stevens, 49th and doctor Flyter, do., died of cholera.—This number of the H. K. C. contains the proclamation in Chinese, issued by h. m's. plenipotentiary, July 5th—published by order of A. R. Johnston, esq., deputy superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, September 29.

We understand, from authority, that the following will be the distribution of the land force to be left in China.

At Hongkong. The whole of h. m. 98th regiment, one wing of h. m. 55th regiment, and one wing of the 41st Madras native infantry. A company of royal artillery, and detachment of sappers and miners. Major-general lord Saltoun commander in chief in China. Head quarters at Hongkong.

At Koolongoo. One wing h. m. 18th royal Irish, one wing 41st Madras native infantry. A detachment of royal artillery and a company of sappers and miners. Captain Apthorp, and lieut. Call of the 18th royal Irish, commanding officers.

At Chuvan. The whole of the 2nd Madras native infantry one wing h. m. 55th regiment, one wing 18th royal Irish. A company of Madras artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. Lieut. Elphinstone, of the Madras army, commandant.

Dr. Graham will be medical store-keeper in China, and stationed at Hongkong. Capt. Ramsay is appointed to superintend all the commissariat in China, to be attached to the head quarters at Hongkong. This efficient officer, however, has seriously suffered in health for some time past, and leaves China shortly on sick certificate for six months. The commissariat duties are at present satisfactorily performed by captain Bamfield of the Bengal Volunteers.

TRANSLATION.

The following report may be considered of some importance, as exhibiting the views of some of the high est officers in the empire, on the events of the war, the conclusion of hostilities, and the future relations between the two countries.

The commissioners tell a great falsehood when they report that h. m.'s plenipotentiary said—3 milions of dallars was not a tenth part of the foreign claims on the hongmerchants, this false assertion may have been made with a view to future squeezes of that unhappy, careworn, bullied, and now defunct race of the sons of Han.

The most important part of the document, is—where it is said—"since they will guard their own market, &c."—i. e.—That, as the hong-monopoly has ceased and the English will deal with whom they choose, and protect, with their own means, their lives, property, and trade,—they will have no claim on the Chinese for protection, aid or assistance, in any case, nor for the recovery of debts due to them from Chinese merchants. But all these details will, there is no doubt, be fully provided for by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

From the tenour of the report, the imperial commissioners seem to entertain with pleasure the expectation of a closer and more social intercourse with the English.

With reference to the use of the term—"barbarian."—it should be remembered that the commissioners are writing to their master, in whose hands are degradation, banishment, death, or life: and they might suffer any one of these punishments were they to apply a more honourable epithet to the invaders and conquerors of their country.

Report from the imperial commissioner, and his colleagues, on the requisitions of the Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The imperial commissioner and great minister, Keying, the acting adjutant general of Tsopoo, Elepoo, and the governor of the two Keang provinces, Newktea, take the articles of peace which have been decided upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all the circumstances.

1st. The said barbarians—begged that we should give of foreign money 21 millions of dollars. On examination it is found that the said barbarian originally wanted to extort 30 millions of dollars; but Chang-e and his colleagues, argued the point strongly again, and a third time, and at length the sum was fixed at 21 millions dollars. They said, that 6 millions was the price of the opium, 3 millions for the hong merchant's debts, and 12 millions for the expenses of the army. The Shewei (an officer of the emperor's body guards), Chang-e, and his colleagues, represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in 6 millions dollars; how could payment be extorted a second time? and the debts of the hong merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army, why should China be called upon to pay them; and these matters were discussed again and again. The said barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England; but that it was all sent forth from a neighbouring country. That upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the 6 millions that had been paid did not amount to half of the prime cost; and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the hong merchant's debts, the hong merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum; on that account, therefore, they requested 3 millions dollars, which however, did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims; and they particularly requested that a despatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear enquiry should be made into all the hong merchants debts; and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the hong merchants) had no funds forthcoming, then it will be necessary to require the government to pay the debts.

As to the item of expenses of the army; as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded, before they are sent home; as to the amount of those necessary expenses, if it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement or not, of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at 12 millions dollars. Further, the men of war have already taken Kingkow, and have blockaded the passages; and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed! and so forth.

The said Shewei (Chany-e), and his colleagues, again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties; but the said barbarian only stared at him, indignantly; the Shewei was not listened to.

I your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge; and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins Kingkow; and it is proved that not only the rivers and Chinkeang, it will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south; which will be the heaviest calamity.

The ships that formerly blockaded the entrances were far different from these (in the Yangtsekeang), and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost; as to the extorted 21 millions dollars, they are to be reckoned at 7 mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of taels 11,700,000; the hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing taels, 2100,000; which must be recovered from the hong merchants of Canton, when a clear examination has been made. There still remains taels 12,600,000. This year, the first payment of dollars 6,090, 000, has been made, enqual to taels 4,200,000. Now one million has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of Keangsoo; which the officers must pay in the first instance. And in time, money may be looked for the purchase of honours—(buttons and peacock's feathers). The remainder is to be cleared off in 3 years, not requiring taels 3 millions for each year. Moreover, the duties thet the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will ship the expenditure of the imperial family, and disputances will be prevented.

Comparing one year's expenses of the army (with the sum paid to the English) it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war.

The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected from the funds of the treasurers and salt-commissioners of the three provinces of Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Ganhwuy; which will be repaid by the duties on the merchants and people.

We wait to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders (to the treasurers and salt commissioners), to be respectfully obeyed.

2nd. The said barbarians, begged that Hongkong might be conferred on them as a place of residence; they also requested to be allowed to trade at Kwangchow Funchow, Heamun (Amoy) Ningpo, and Shanghai. The Shewei Hanling, and his colleagues—as the barbarians had already built houses on Hongkong, and yet could beg for favour.—granted that they might dwell there. With reference to Kwangchow, and the other four places, they must be considered too many. As to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon.

When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated, that the said barbarians answered,—"we consider Hongkong as our dwelling place, and we must have Kwangchow, and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed then neither Amoy, Ningpo, Chinhae, Tinghae, Topoo, Paoyshan, nor Chinkeang, will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. And as we want to trade at all those place, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs; to restrain the barbarians (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled, there shall be no delay in the payment."

"Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the mandarin hongmerchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants; that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;" and so forth.

The said Shewie, again represented that from the five places, Kwangchow, &c., some should be deducted; but the said barbarian obstinately refused. I your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hongkong, and going to trade in the provinces of Fokien and Chekeang,* the imperial will has already been received permission. As to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; but as they have taken and kept possession of Amoy, and other places, which are not yet given up; and as they still hold Hongkong, Koolongsoo, and have not retired, and it will be a difficult matter to get them back.

If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken and keep possession of will it not be allowed them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country.

We request the imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieut. governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties, and trading regulations of the controller of maritime customs in the provinces of Canton; and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a secure basis.

3d. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarains who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service &c. of the English), the released of all these they most earnestly solicit

I, your servant, have examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released; by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties; these matters may be allowed to proceed and I have left them to the Shewei, without discussing them.

By. J. S., Bd. C. R.

Canton Register Office, 7th Oct., 1842

* Shangha is in Keangsoo.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SHIPPING LIST.

AUGUST 19.

The Spanish ship *Sabina*, about 700 tons burthen, from Manilla 4th May, bound to Cadiz, was totally wrecked near Cape Receif, on the Western shore, on what is called "D'Oban Rock," on the morning of the 7th instant. There were 72 souls on board, of which we regret to say 22 have been drowned. The cargo consisted chiefly of Tobacco, valued at Sp. Dols 300,000, together with Hides, Sugar, Coffee, Dye, Wood, Rope, &c., a small quantity of Indigo, with Silks, &c., and about Sp. Dols. 30,000 in bullion, and upon which Insurance have been effected to the amount of £90,000 by English Houses in Manilla. Very little cargo has been saved, unless some of the Tobacco which is almost useless, being perfectly saturated and now in a heated state. The Wood is so much scattered about as not to be worth collecting. Every thing was done to save the cargo by messrs. W. & J. Smith & Co. the Agents, but to little avail for it blew fresh from the N. W. when the vessel struck, and increased on the 9th and 10th, to the heaviest gale ever known at Port Elizabeth, together with an unusual high tide which did much to injure such part of the cargo as was washed up, on the two first days. The Sale took place on the 12th, when the gross proceeds of the whole Wreck, cargo, &c., only amounted to about £550.

The captain and Crew will proceed to Table Bay in the *Henry Hoyle*. The survivors have been well cared for, by the worthy magistrate at Port Elizabeth, captain Lloyd.

It appears the *Sabina* was near Cape L'Agulhas and having experienced bad weather, sprung a leak, which determined the captain to bear up for Algoa Bay.—*From a Correspondent.*

SEPTEMBER 2, 1842.

We have the painful task of reporting the loss of the ships *Abercrombie Robinson*, of 1,415 Tons, and the *Waterloo*, of 414 Tons—the former came into the Bay on the 25th ultimo, with the Head Quarters of the 91st Regiment, and a Detachment of the 27th, in all about 500 Officers and Men—and the latter came in on the 24th ultimo, with 219 Convicts, and a Detachment of the 99th Regiment, (about 30 men), which together with the Crew made the number on board about 300 Men.

On Friday the 26th; the weather was dark and cloudy—and during the night it blew strong from the northward accompanied with heavy rain—the following morning there was considerably less wind and the barometer rose from 29. 74. to 29. 80. and continued through out the day at the latter point. It however fell again towards the evening, and by midnight it blew a violent gale with hard squalls of rain. Shortly before 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the barometer was at the unusually low point of 29.53 and the gale had increased to a hurricane accompanied with vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder. Soon after guns were fired in the direction of Salt River and at day-break the *Abercrombie Robinson* was seen stranded at the mouth of the River, and the *Waterloo* riding at anchor not far from the strand, near the Negro Barracks. Surf boats and waggons were sent from Cape Town to the *Abercrombie Robinson*, and the whole of the Troops were landed—without a casualty of any description. The gale moderated after the thunder storm, and as the wind was more to the westward it was generally supposed the *Waterloo* would be saved. Soon after 10 o'clock the wind backed to the northward, and the weather became squally with rain, when the *Waterloo* hoisted her fore-top-mast-stay-sail (which did not pay the bow round), and in a few minutes she took the strand with the head quarter on, and the bow obliquely towards the beach. She rolled several times rapidly and heavily, which soon caused her main and mizen masts to go by the board; fortunately the masts fell shore-ward, and in some degree steadied the vessel—but in 15 minutes the upper works separated from the bottom, and in less than two hours the ship was in fragments—literally in thousands of pieces. It is not our province to say more on this unfortunate subject further, than to express our deep regret at the great loss of life—the particulars are given below, (see Deaths). No words can describe the awful scene when the vessel broke up.

The following Vessels parted during the gale.—Hebe, 2 Anchors; *John Bagshaw*, 1 ditto; *Jean*, 1 ditto; *Wanderer*, 1 ditto; *Eliza Scott*, 1 ditto; and *John*, 1 ditto.

Anchors and Cables were promptly sent off to the Vessels which made the signals, viz.: to the *Hebe*, *Jean*, and *Eliza Scott*. No other accident occurred, with the exception of the small coasting schooner *Saldanah Bay Packet*, of 24 Tons.—She went on shore near the Castle, and will be got off again without difficulty. At the commencement of the gale, there were 25 Vessels at anchor in the Bay.

P S. The *Abercrombie Robinson* remains with her top-masts up, but she is condemned.

The *Hebe*, from Ceylon to London, put into Table Bay for water, and in the late gale parted from two Anchors (in the heavy squall of thunder and lightning, at half-past 4 o'clock) broke the Windlass, carried away the Rudder, shipped a very heavy sea, which seriously injured the Stern-arks from the Cat-Heads to the Gangways. At daylight she had a signal for an Anchor and Cable, which was promptly supplied by the Post Office Department. Her Anchors have since been recovered.

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During the same gale of the night of the 25th August, the *Eliza Scott*, drove and got in contact with the *St. Helena*, which vessel lost her bowsprit, foremast, and sustained considerable damage. The *Eliza Scott* lost her bowsprit, and also sustained other damage.

DEATHS.—DROWNED.—By the wrecked Ship *Waterloo*—John Cheverton, Boatswain, R. J. Wilson, Carpenter, Edward Jones, Sailmaker, Joseph Roberts, William Allen, John Cameron, James Healey, Richard Boyes, James Embleton, William Abrahams, John Brown, Able Seamen, John Dickson, Charles McKenzie, Apprentices, Lewis Seward, Boye; 143 Convicts, 4 Women; 14 Children; 15 Soldiers.

By the loss of the *Sabina*, at D'Urban Rock, Cape Recif.—Done Francisco Monsoon and Lady. Don Gregorio Balbas (a brother of the owner), 7 soldiers, and 10 sailors.

SEPT. 9.

A Public Sale of the *Waterloo*, (which got ashore during the gale of the 28th ultimo, see our last number), was held on Friday, Sept. 2d, and realized the sum total of £630.

A Sale was held yesterday afternoon, of the Sails, Ropes, Stores, &c. of the *Abercrombie Robinson*, wrecked during the gale of the 28th ultimo, which realized £640.

SEPT. 16.

THE LATE GALE IN TABLE BAY.

When our last number went to press, we mentioned (in a postscript) that the barque *John Bagshaw*, of 416 Tons, and the American barque *Fairfield*, of 198 Tons, had been stranded the previous night (between Thursday and Friday) in consequence of a severe northerly gale. As the barometer had been rising from two o'clock in the morning (they were then at 29.73) we had hoped the gale was over—it however continued unabated throughout the forenoon, and at mid-day the anchorage presented the appearance of breakers, more than a regular sea. The barques *Hamilton Ross*, *Wanderer*, and *Mary Ray*; the brigs *Henry Hoyle* and *Reform*; the schooners *Velox*, *Ghika*, *Mazeppa*, and *Eliza Scott*, had signals flying "in want of an Anchor and Cable," but the *Hamilton Ross* and *Velox* were the only vessels which received the required assistance. At 1 *p. m.* the schooner *Ghika*, having parted a Cable, slipped, and run ashore near the Hospital. At 4 o'clock the brig *Reform* having parted a Cable, and driven considerably, slipped, and run ashore near the South Jutty—and shortly after, the brig *Henry Hoyle* having parted a Cable, and driven far up the bay, also slipped, and ran ashore near Papendorp. The barometer at this time had risen to 29 95, and the gale gradually moderated. All the Vessels above mentioned as making signals, had parted one or more cables. No casualty of any description occurred to the crews. Three of the stranded vessels have since been condemned, viz: the *John Bagshaw*, of 416 Tons, *Fairfield*, of 198 Tons, and *Reform*, 130 Tons, they had only a small quantity of cargo on board, (such as they had has been landed, with the exception of the *John Bagshaw*, this vessel was from Calcutta bound to Liverpool,) a full ship, and her cargo is now landing, consisting of 322 bales Jute, 6 cs (piece goods) Silks, 328 logs Soul Timber, 21 bls raw Silks, 40 Saul Planks, 3 bgs Rice, 1 bx Sundries, 60 Sacks Flour, 22 eskts Indigo, 33 bls Cow Hides, 90 puncheons, and 72 hhds Rum, 42 bgs, and 20 csks Sugar.

The final survey on the *Henry Hoyle* and *Ghika* has not yet taken place.

We have never witnessed so heavy a sea in Table Bay—which can only be accounted for by a succession of northerly gales during the previous fortnight—the wind did not appear at any period to blow with greater violence than we have often witnessed, although some of the squalls were severe. There were 23 ships and vessels at anchor in the bay, at the commencement of the gale, 18 of them remained at its conclusion.

SEPTEMBER 23.

The late gale in Table Bay.—A final survey has been held on the *Ghika* and *Henry Hoyle*, they have been condemned. The *Ghika* and her stores were sold by Public Auction on the 20th instant, and the *Henry Hoyle*, will be sold this day.

The *Cape Packet*, Lamb, has been taken up to convey the Convicts from the wrecked ship *Waterloo*, to Hobart Town.

Colonial Steamers.—The "*Phœnix*."—Extract of a letter from Captain Harrington, of the *Phœnix* Steamer, to Mr. E. Norton Managing Director of the Cape of Good Hope Steam Company, dated Madeira 18th July 1842.

"After Captain Lamb of the *Cape Packet* left us, we proceeded to the Island of Bonavista, at which place we were fortunate enough to get 150 Tons of coals to carry us this Island. Whilst lying at Bonavista, I had two divers to go under the vessel to ascertain the extent of the damage, and was much pleased to learn that the vessel had not touched any part forward, but only from the main mast aft, and that it was only the after part of the keel that was much injured, and we could see that from the boat we got a mat under her keel and secured it with a hawser, which kept the broken parts together, and stopped the leak. The misfortune is to go so far to repair, but a steam vessel cannot be hove down, and must go into dry dock, where it will be well done. I intend to go to the Isle of Wight, it being the nearest. I take in 100 Tons coals here, and shall leave this to-morrow the 19th and hope to be home in 9 or 10 days, and shall leave again next month I hope to be with you in all November".

PORT NATAL.

A letter lately received from the Kat River, states that "a report has come down through Kaffirland, that the Boers had again attacked Capt. Smith, and that he had been worsted; also, that 200 Zoolahs had been massacred."—The Veranmelaar, Sept. 6.

European Intelligence.

THE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

The fire at Liverpool, whether we regard the calamity in respect to the rapidity with which it spread, its extent, the destruction of property, or the loss of life is equally certain to excite painful feelings at the present moment, while it will form the subject of a gloomy record in the annals of the town hereafter. A large tract of valuable ground, which was a day or two since covered with piles of stately warehouses and numerous sheds, workshops, and dwelling-houses, is now lumbered with heaps of blackened ruins, and the smoking embers and ashes of consumed merchandize of all descriptions. The fire originated in the vicinity of Crompton street, formerly good-street, at the north end of the town. The three principal steets affected are Crompton-street, Formby-street, and Neptune street.

The seat of the fire is nearly a square, of which one side, Neptune-street, is 163 yards in length. The opposite side, Crompton-street (formerly Wood-street North), is 209 yards in length. One point is to the docks and Waterloo-road; the other towards Great Howard-street and the Borough Gaol, on both sides of which, and especially to the side on which the wind drove the flames with the greatest vehemence, there is a good deal of vacant ground. Formby-street passed down the centre of the plot, and is now completely obliterated by the fallen ruins. The whole was overlooked by the old wind-mill, so long a conspicuous object, and of which the base is now turned into a public-house, and called the Rotunda. The whole area is about six acres, or about thirty thousand square yards. This was thickly covered with warehouses, and manufactories, and storehouses of various descriptions, crammed with costly merchandize, and mixed with dwelling-houses. The largest portion is now levelled in utter ruin, or else so injured as to be useless, and the only portions left in a perfect state are now of houses towards the docks, and a newly-built warehouse behind them, and the buildings and warehouses in the lower end of Crompton street and Neptune-street.

Besides the various workshops, cooperages, yards and dwellings, the following is the number of ware houses and sheds which have been destroyed:—

In Crompton-street:—One shed, J. C. Dicker and Co.; oil-yard, Isaacs; cooperage, Pendleton; cooperage, Green and Taylor.

In Great Howard-street:—Two sheds, N. Reyner.

In Formby-street:—One shed, N. Reyner; nine warehouses, W. Gray; 12 houses, N. Reyner.

In Neptune-street:—Two sheds, N. Reyner.

There have been destroyed 45,908 bales of cotton, 250 casks of tallow, 850C barrels of turpentine, 800 sacks of flour, 60 tuns of cod oil, rice, and sugar, the cargo of the ship Bland, from Calcutta; besides unknown quantities of flour, India rubber, sperm-oil, tallow, bark, Indian-corn, fustic, and other foreign produce.

But it is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the total loss entailed by this disastrous event. The opinion hazarded on the subject have been various, the greatest amount being 700,000l., and the least 400,000l. Perhaps a mean between these two sums, which would give 550,000l., may be near the mark. The quantity of cotton destroyed reaches nearly 46,000 bags and bales; in addition to which much rice, turpentine, and other articles of merchandise have been consumed. The value of the warehouses estimated at 32,000l., exclusive of the small sheds, workshops, and other erections which have been involved in the general ruin.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, a meeting of the agents representing the different fire insurance offices took place in the Underwriters' Committee-room, N. D. Bold, Esq., in the chair. After "comparing" on the engagements of each office having liabilities in connection with this destructive event, the following was reported as the result:

Sun	£47,000	Alliance ..	£13,000
Globe ..	40,000	Atlas	12,000
Royal Exchange	30,000	Manchester ..	10,000
Phœnix ..	30,000	Guardian ..	7,000
London Corporation	30,000	Yorkshire ..	5,000
Liverpool ..	25,000	Norwich Union	3,600
York and London	25,000	County ..	3,300
Imperial ..	20,000	North British	3,000
Scotch Union	20,000	London Union	7,000
West of England	20,000		

Total liabilities £350,900.

Some uncertainty, however, exists as to whether all the liabilities have been ascertained, the meeting having been called so soon after the conflagration. No doubt, there would be much property uninsured: so that the result of the meeting tends to prove, that the loss cannot be far under what we have stated. In the Manchester office, we learn, an insurance was effected on M'Knight's bonded warehouse, Neptune-street, on Monday last.

It is now our painful duty to speak of the casualties which occurred at the fire, which were, as usual in such cases, greatly exaggerated by the tongue of rumour. Taking them at the best, however, they have been fearfully great, and the loss of life has been deplorable. Of those buried beneath the fallen ruins, it is impossible to form any correct notion. The prevalent opinion amongst those employed at the fire from the commencement was that not less than 18 or 20 had been thus immured. We hope, however, that this is an exaggerated notion, for in the confusion attendant on incidents so fearful, nothing could be known with certainty. Hodson, an active officer, was buried beneath the walls of a warehouse. Another man was killed instantaneously by falling walls. One labourer had his head almost severed from his body, and another his thigh cut in two. Several of those who were but slightly hurt were at once conveyed home. Those who sustained more severe injuries were carried to the Northern Hospital. In the course of Friday 25 persons were received at the latter place, of whom 9 were policemen, and the other 16 labourers. The deaths reported from the hospital are the three following:—

James Bell, of Oil-street, labourer; dead when admitted.

John Martin, Chisenhale-street, labourer; died about two hours after he was admitted, of a compound fracture of the leg and very extensive burns all over his body.

Luke Smith, Westmoreland-street, labourer; died about two hours after he was admitted of a fractured spine and extensive burns.

Robert Black, labourer, of Newhall-street, was dangerously hurt, having sustained a compound fracture of the cranium. At first his recovery was despaired of, but we have since learned that he is likely to do well. Some others were severely injured, among whom is classed Superintendent Riding, whose heelbone is fractured. Thirteen were slightly wounded, who, after being dressed, were able to go home. Four or five of this number were blinded from the effect of the smoke and flame, but their blindness was only considered of a temporary nature. On Saturday all the sufferers save six had been removed by their friends. All the cases were doing well, and every attention was paid to the poor fellows. It was the opinion of the surgeon, that the number of deaths would not be increased.

On Monday night the flames broke out again, and consumed a stable containing several horses, and burnt part of a cooperage, &c. This second conflagration was however, soon got under.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

We have the painful duty of recording the death of the above distinguished statesman, who expired at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, shortly before four o'clock on Monday morning, after an illness not by any means lengthened, and which at first caused but ordinary anxiety to the family connections.

The Marchioness Wellesley arrived at Kingston House on Thursday, and since that day her Ladyship has been in constant attendance by the sick bed of the Noble Marquis.

Immediately after the dissolution of the venerable Marquis; expresses were forwarded by Mr. Alfred Montgomery, the late Marquis's Private Secretary, to the Duke of Wellington, at Windor Castle, where he was on a visit to her Majesty, and to Lord Maryborough (now Marquis Wellesley) at Deal Castle, Kent. The Duke of Wellington came to town from Windsor without the least delay, and afterwards departed for Walmer Castle.

The deceased Richard Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley of Norragh, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dungan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington, county Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, county Somerset, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom—was eldest son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by the Honourable Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon. His Lordship was born the 20th of June 1760, and was consequently in his 83rd year. After studying in at Eton he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he completed his education, and during his residence at that seat of learning he particularly distinguished himself for his classical acquirements, and gained the University prize of 1780 for the best composition in Latin verse. The Noble Marquis represented Saltash and Windsor in the House of Commons in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790, his Lordship coming forward for Saltash on Mr. Jenkinson being created Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool), when he was returned by the Corporation, but on the petition of Mr. Lemon, was eventually unseated by a Committee of the House of Commons; the contest cost the disputants 100,000l. In 1797 he was appointed Governor-General of India, when he was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, his Lordship succeeding to the Irish honours on the death of his father, the Earl of Mornington, in May, 1781, and was made a Privy Councillor. The deceased remained in India until 1805, when he returned to this country loaded with honours, his administration being the most brilliant on record. The vigour of his measures, more particularly by his successful operations in the Mysore, the defeat of Tippoo Sultan, and the capture of Seringapatam, have been canvassed by contemporary historians. During his absence in India, namely—in 1799—his Lordship was advanced to an Irish Marquisate by the title of Marquis Wellesley. In 1809 he went to Madrid as Ambassador from the British Court, and in December of the same year accepted the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the retirement of Earl Bathurst, which important post he filled during the administration of the Duke of Portland and the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, until 1812, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Londonderry. The late Marquis, in 1821, succeeded Earl Talbot as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued to hold that high appointment until 1828, when the Marquis of Anglesey was named his successor. He again went to Ireland as Viceroy in September, 1833, when the Marquis of Anglesey retired, and he remained there little more than a year, as on the breaking up of Earl of Grey's Ministry, in December, 1834, he, of course, resigned office with his colleagues. Previous to his Lordship going to Ireland in 1833, he was Lord Steward of the King's Household.

The late Marquis was twice married—namely, first 29th November, 1794, to Miss Hyacinthe Gabrielle Roland, only daughter of Mr. Pierre Roland, who died in 1816; and secondly, 29th October, 1825, to Marianne, daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, and widow of Mr. Robert Patterson, a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide; but had no issue by either marriage.

It is a fact unparalleled in the Peerage, that there has not been a death of any of the children of the late Earl of Mornington since 1794, a period of more than 48 years.

The late Noble Marquis is succeeded in the family title by his eldest brother, Lord Maryborough, born 20th May, 1763, now Marquis Wellesley, and the Hon. Wm. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, his Lordship's eldest son, now takes the title, by courtesy, of Earl of Mornington.

By his Lordship's demise a Garter becomes vacant, the Marquis being, with the exceptions of the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Lonsdale, the senior Knight of that Noble Order of Knighthood. The deceased was a Knight of St. Patrick, but resigned the Order in 1810, and of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent, and of the Persian Order of the Son and Lion. He was Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath.

A pension of 2,693*l.* reverts to the Crown by his Lordship's demise, he having enjoyed that pension as Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland. —Hampshire Telegraph.

REVIEW NEAR BONN.

(Extract of a Letter.)

AACHEN, SEPT. 29, 1842.

The *Times* is in error* in stating that whilst more than 60 British officers attended the late manœuvres and reviews near Bonn, only 35 officers from all other foreign nations were present. The fact is, that more than 200 foreign officers were most magnificently entertained at Bonn by the King, and of that number more than 60 were British; but there were more than 130 of other nations—Austrian, Russian, Dutch, Belgian, Hanoverian, Bavarian, French, &c.; a large party of Princes, Ambassadors, &c. were at the same time personal guests of the King at Bruhl Castle, near Cologne; and twice during the week all the foreign officers, without exception, were invited to Bruhl Castle, first, to a concert and supper; and afterwards to dinner on the day of the last grand parade.

The King had also entertained a large party of more than 600 at most splendid dejeuner à la fourchette, in the grand tent given to His Majesty by the Emperor of Russia, after the ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the grand porch of the Cathedral on the 4th of September; and on the previous day the King had entertained the foreign and other officers coming up with His Majesty from Dusseldorf to Cologne, in number about 200, including 25 British officers.

The déjeûner à la fourchette on Sunday, the 4th, included all the foreign officers who had been introduced, or whose names had been sent in to His Majesty. No words can convey adequately the feelings of all the British officers who were partakers of this most splendid hospitality of the King; and the extremely gracious and kind manners of His Majesty, of Her Majesty the Queen, and of all the Royal Family, greatly enhanced the gratification. The King's intentions towards the foreign officers were most admirably carried into effect by Colonel Von Webern, who was sent from Berlin for the express purpose of taking charge of the foreign officers. Indeed, the very marked kindness and attention of every Prussian officer must be deeply felt by all the British officers, as it doubtless is felt by those of other nations. The cordiality existing amongst all the officers of so many different nations formed one of the most pleasing features of this very splendid reunion at Bonn. The enthusiasm with which our own gracious Queen's health was given by Colonel Von Webern, and received by all the officers present, was highly gratifying to the British—as was also the King's flattering expression, that instead of only 60, wished 600 of our countrymen were present.

The notice by Colonel Von Webern, of which The *Times* has inserted a copy, was printed in three different languages (German, English, and French) in the same paper.

Colonel Von Webern's personal attentions and kindness are beyond all praise in all his arrangements—for horses, carriages, and every matter connected with his office of kindness to us all.—*Times*, Oct. 4.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on 28th Sept., pursuant to the terms of the Charter, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

EXPENSES OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

The minutes of the last court having been read, and the Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington) having laid on the table a series of papers relative to the finances of India, which had been presented to Parliament.

Mr. D. Solomons postponed to the next quarterly general Court the following motion relative to the Affghan war —"That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors, an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Affghanistan, to the 31st of Dec., 1841; that there be laid before the Court of Proprietors, a statement of the amount of any loan or loans raised in India, with the rates of interest at which such loan or loans may have been raised, since the commencement of the Affghan war; that the protest of Mr. Tucker, or of any other individual director or directors, against the Affghan war be laid before the Court of Proprietors."

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Lewis postponed to the next quarterly general Court, his intended motion, "for calling the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the Commission of Inquiry held at Sattara, in October, 1838, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Mr. Lewis gave notice, that he should submit the following resolution to the next quarterly general Court:—"That it is not competent to any proprietor, after a notice of motion has been read, to move an adjournment of the Court before such motion has been moved and seconded; that such a practice is objectionable on principle, and contrary to all usage; and, if permitted, would be subversive of the independence and utility of the Court as a component part of the Indian Government."

OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

Mr. Lewis, in the absence of Mr. Sullivan, gave notice of the following motion for the next quarterly general Court:—"That, in the opinion of the Court, the substitution to a greater extent, of the agency of the natives of India for that of Europeans, in the civil administration of their own country, is a measure which is equally called for by considerations of justice, economy, and sound policy; that it is desirable to give full effect to sec. 87, cap. 85, of the 3d and 4th of William IV., which enacts, 'That no native of the said territories' nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty, resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment, under the said Company;' and that the Court of Directors be recommended, in furtherance of this object, to instruct the Government of India to appoint natives to all offices in the civil administration, under the different presidencies, for which they may be duly qualified."

Mr. Pielder complained of what had occurred at the last General Court, when he and others were kept to a very late hour. He was prepared, on the present occasion, to remain to any hour for the purpose of giving the most serious consideration to the motions that were on the paper, but the course which had been taken at the preceding Court had been fraught with exceeding inconvenience to individuals and their families, in consequence of the determination of the Court of Directors to bring the matter which was then before the Court to an issue. To him it had been peculiarly inconvenient, because he had important public duties to perform, and he trusted that such an event would not again occur.

No further business offering, the Court on the question adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Kite steamer, arrived from the coast of Africa, has brought home the remaining officers and crews of the unfortunate Niger expedition.

Her Majesty's ships Albion and Superb have been launched.

"SHEERNESS, Sat. Sept. 24.—Three first-rate, three second-rate, and four third-rate men-of-war are ordered to be brought forward at this yard, ready for commissioning. India and China are reported as being the destination of some of them.

*Our statement was taken from a printed paper professing to contain the names and nations of all the foreign officers present.

ARMY.

It is currently reported that the Duke of Wellington intends to avail himself of his present position as General Commanding-in-Chief, to recommend to her Majesty to confer some mark of her royal favour on his grace's old companions in glory, the officers who served with him in the Peninsular war.

Lord Hill has, we learn, lately rallied most surprisingly. Before his departure from town for Hardwicke Grange, his Lordship's friends and medical attendants entertained serious apprehensions for his recovery, and he was compelled to remain some days at Birmingham before he could be removed into Shropshire; but the influence of his native air produced a favourable effect on the spirits of the noble and gallant lord, who exclaimed that the sight of the Wrekin had put him all to rights. His Lordship has since gradually amended in health.

The Limerick Chronicle says, "There is little doubt but that our gallant and distinguished countryman, General Sir Hugh Gough, will shortly be created a peer. He entered the service as ensign in the city of Limerick Militia, and subsequently served with great distinction during the Peninsular war in the 87th regiment."

We have heard that our military force in Canada is to be reduced immediately, and that, should the war in China continue, several regiments will proceed from America to the East. The 58th and 61st regiments in this country are ordered to recruit to the Indian Establishment.

On of the four battalion of Rifles will in future be retained for service in Canada, in consecutive rotation, the Cavalry establishment to be withdrawn.

Lieut.-col. Archer, unattached, is appointed Deputy Quarter master General at Barbadoes.

Quartermaster James Murray, h.-p 24th reg., who has been placed upon the list of officers in receipt of rewards for distinguished service, is the only individual of the rank below a Major-General upon this list. This veteran served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; in the Nepaul campaign of 1814, 1815, and 1816, and in the Mahratta war in 1817 and 1818.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 30.

1st Reg. Dr...Lieut. Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, from 11th L. Dr., col., vice Lieut. gen. Lord Vivian, dec.

11th Regt. L. Dr..Lieut. Gen. Lord Greenock, c.b., vice Sir A. B. Clifton, ap. to 1st Dr.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 20.

R. Reg. Artillery..Sec. capt. W. H. Forbes, Adj. v. Gore, who res. Adj. only; Sec. capt. J. W. Mitchell, Adj. v. Griffiths, prom.; Sec. Lieut. J. M. Hill, First Lieut., v. Wyatt, dec.

MEMORANDUM.

The dates com. of following officers have been alt., viz:—First Lieut. T. R. M'Queen, May 24, 1842; First Lieut. C. T. Franklin, July 14, 1842; First Lieut. A. C. Hawkins, Aug. 9, 1842.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 22.

Erratum in the Gazette of 20th inst...The commission of capt. Mitchell, as adjutant in the R. regt. of artillery, is dated 5th Jan., 1842, instead of 15th, as therein stated.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

1st Reg. Life Gds..Cor. and Sub-Lieut. Sir W. W. Wynn, Lieut. p. vice Allen; Ens. Lord Glamis, from 69th, cor. and sub-Lieut., p. vice Sir W. W. Wynn.

Royal Horse Guards...Lieut. R. H. R. H. Vyse, capt., p. vice Corbet; cor. Earl of March, Lieut. p. vice Vyse; F. C. P. A. Stuart, cor., p. vice Lord March.

4th L. Dr..Lieut. W. H. Magan, from 9th L. Dr., Lieut. v. Francis ex.

9th L. Dr..Lieut. T. J. Francis, from 14th L. Dr., Lieut. vice Magan, ex.

17th L. Dr..Ass.-Surg. D. Cooper, from Staff, Ass.-Surg., vice Leslie, res.

17th Reg. Foot..Ens. L. I. M'Pherson, Lieut., vice Baird dec.

19th..Lieut. F. Deacon to be adj., vice Talley, prom.

26th..Ens. R. F. Synge, Lieut., vice Sweetnay, dec.; Ens. H. DeQuincey, Lieut., p. vice Hon. W. G. Osborn, F. J. Cresswell, Ens., p. vice De Quincey.

40th..Ens. F. Huey, Lieut., vice Armstrong, dec.

49th..Lieut. A. Maxwell, capt., p. vice Thompson; Ens. A. R. Garrett, Lieut., p. vice Maxwell; W. Hardy, Ens., p. vice Garrett.

63d..Ens. W. G. L. Crowther, Lieut., vice Spier, dec.

68th..Col.-Serg. M. Reiley, Quart.-mast. vice Horaby, on h.-p.

69th..D. S. Miller, Ens., p. vice Lord Glamis, ap. to 1st Reg. L. G.

70th..Br. Maj. L. Graeme, from h.-p., unat., capt., vice J. J. Graham, ex., receiving diff.

72d..Maj. W. H. Sperling, from h.-p. unat., Maj. vice F. Hope, ex., rec. diff., Brv. Maj. H. Jervis, Maj., p. vice Sperling; Lieut. J. T. Hope, capt., p. vice Jervis; Ens. W. Parker Lieut., p. vice Hope; J. S. Clark, Ens., p. vice Parke.

87th..Hon. R. W. D. Shirley, Sec. Lieut., p. vice Moore, prom. 41st.

93d..Ens. C. Maxwell, Lieut., p. vice T. Mac K. Crawfurd; J. H. Barclay, Ens., p.

94th..Lieut. C. D. C. O'Brien, from 63d, capt., vice Stoddard, dec.

95th..Lieut. J. R. Ford, to be Adj., vice Rogers, prom. Ens. G. J. Dowdall, Lieut., without p.

97th..Brv. Maj. J. Hutchison, Maj. vice Cannon, ret. on f.-p.

99th..Lieut.-Col. H. Despard, from I. F. O. recruiting district, Lieut.-Col., vice J. G. Le Marchant, ap. an I. F. O. a recruiting district.

Ceylon Reg...Lieut. J. Marchington, h.-p. 13th L. Dr. Lieut. vice Ostheyden, prom.; Sec. Lieut. H. Lucas, First Lieut. p. vice Marchington; G. Bird, Sec. Lieut. p. vice Lucas.

PARTICULAR SERVICE.

Brv. Lieut.-col. P. Young, from h.-p. to be Maj. on part. ser. Canada.

MEMORANDUM.

The prom. of Ens. G. J. Dowdall, 95th, to a Lieut. in the 84th has been canc.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 30.

3d Reg. Dr. Gds...Lieut.-Gen. F. Newbery, col. vice Sir J. C. Dalbiac, app. to 4th Lt. Dr.

1st Dr. Lieut. W. Peel, capt. p. vice Burke, ret.; cor. D. F. Jones, Lieut. p. vice Peel; G. Courtenay, cor. p. vice Jones.

4th Lt. Dr..Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Dalbiac, from 3d Dr. Gds. col. vice Gen. Lord Ed. Somerset, dec.

16th Lt. Dr..Surg. B. L. Sandham, from 62d, Surg. vice Harcourt, dec.

20th Reg. of Foot..Lieut. E. Brock, capt. vice Fraser, dec.

22d..Assist.-Surg. A. Campbell Surg. vice Orr, ap. to 62d.

25th..Lieut. W. Brumell, from 75th, Paym. vice W. Dean, ret. on h.-p.

31st..Ens. J. P. Robertson, Lieut. p. vice Frend; J. Gould, Ens. vice Roberts on.

40th..Ens. P. W. Miller, Lieut. vice Huey, prom. canc.

41st..T. C. Taylor, Ens. p. vice Matthews.

45th..Lieut. F. O. H. Bridgeman, capt. p. vice Stawell; Ens. R. Boys, Lieut. p. vice Bridgeman; J. G. Egginton, Ens. p. vice Boys.

50th..Capt. P. J. Petit, Major p. vice Fothergill; vice Lieut.-G. G. M. Cobban, capt. p. vice Petit; Ens. R. B. Bellers, Lieut. p. vice Cobban; J. C. Bishop, Ens. p. vice Bellers.

61st..Capt. W. Boates, from h.-p., capt. vice F. J. S. Hepburn, who ex.; Lieut. C. F. H. Mayne, capt. p. vice Boats; Ens. J. J. Hort, Lieut. p. vice Mayne; C. R. Pitt, Ens. p. vice Hort.

62d..Surg. J. A. Ore, from 22d, Surg. v. Sandham, ap. to 16th Lt. Dr.

84th..Ens. W. F. Macbean, Lieut. without p. vice Dowdall prom. canc.

90th..Capt. H. C. Johnson, from h.-p. 7th Lt. Dr, capt. v. J. Wilson, who ex., receiving diff.; Lieut. J. H. Bringhurst, capt. p. vice Johnson; Ens. H. Lecky, Lieut. p. vice Bringhurst; T. DeC. Hamilton, Ens. p. vice Lecky.

97th..Capt. C. O'Neill (Paymaster of the Regiment) capt. v. Hutcheson, prom.

UNATTACHED.

Brev. col. R. Egerton, late Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the late Gen. commanding in chief, to be Lieut. col. without p.

BREVET.

To be Major in the Army..Capts. H. C. Johnson, 90th, W. Boates, 61st, C. O'Neill, 97th, T. C. Smith, 27th.

MEMORANDUM.

The name of the gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy in the 91st Foot is George Thom, not Thora, as previously stated.

The Queen has appointed major H. Havelock, of 13th foot, to be a companion of the order of the Bath; and the following officers in the service of the East India company, to be companions of said order:—Brevet major J. Fraser, of 11th Bengal light cavalry, brev. major A. Abbott, of Bengal artillery; brev. major C. E. T. Oldfield, of 5th Bengal light cavalry; brev. major G. Broadfoot, of 34th madras N. I.; brev. major (local rank in Affghanistan) G. Hall M'Gregor, of Bengal artillery.

WAR-OFFICE.—Oct. 4. Brevet, to be Lieut.-colonel in Army; major R. Pattison, of 13th Foot. To be majors in Army—capt. H. Havelock, of 13th Foot; capt. A. P. Savage Wilkinson, of 13th Foot; capt. H. Wade, of 13th Foot; capt. J. H. Fenwick, of 13th Foot. To be major in Army in East India, only; capt. A. Abbot, Bengal artillery; capt. C. E. T. Oldfield, of 5th Bengal Light cavalry; capt. O. Broadfoot, of 34th Madras N. I., capt. Seaton of 35th B. N. I. capt. H. P. Burn, of 1st B. N. I.; capt. E. R. Mainwaring, of 16th B. N. I.; capt. J. B. Backhouse of Bengal artillery; capt. A. G. P. J. Younghusband, 35th B. N. I.

To be Aide-de-camp to Queen, with rank of colonel in army in East Indies only: Lieutenant colonel T. Monteath, of 35th Bengal Native Infantry.—To have local rank of major in Affghanistan; Lieut. G. H. M'Gregor, of Bengal Artillery.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 1.

COTTON.—In Cotton a very limited business has been done this week, in the early part of which the market became more firm, in consequence of the reduction of stock by fire; but during the last few days it has again been very dull, and closes heavily. Of 1700 bags of Sea Island and stained offered for auction this day, 240 of the former and 70 stained, have been sold at former rates. Egyptian is without change, continuing in limited demand at former rates. Brazil is without alteration in demand or improvement in price. Surat continues to be freely offered, and in limited demand, enabling buyers further to obtain some slight concession. 1300 bales of American and 140 of Surat have been forwarded unsold during this month 32,181 bales of American, 433 Sea Island, 195 Egyptian, 330 Brasil, 7300 Surat, and 800 Madras, in all, 41,017 bales have been destroyed by the late fire. The sales of the week amount to 16,570 bales, including 1,000 American on speculation, and 300 American and 120 Surat for export.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
60 Sea Island..	9	to 12	310 Bahia, &c.	5¾	to 6¾
4903 Upland..	5¾	6¾	290 Maranham	5¾	6¾
3230 Mobile &c.	5¾	6¾	Sawginas	5¾	6¾
60 40 New Orleans	5¾	6¾	40 Const. West India	6¾	7
9 40 Egyptian	6¾	6¾	20 Carthagena	5¾	6
300 Pernams, &c.	6¾	7¾	1900 Surat, &c.	5¾	6¾

The demand to-day has been limited, 2,000 bales only having been sold without any change in price. The market is flat.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	170,300
Ditto in 1841	137,940
Stock in Liverpool the 31st of December, 1841	420,920
Ditto in 1840	295,570
Increase of import this year compared with the same date last year	37,812
Forwarded unsold this year	19,000
Decrease of stock	9,400
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	50,256

Computed Stocks.

September 30, 1842	353,09 6
Same period in 1841	397,470

Comparative View of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole Kingdom from the 1st of January to the 25th ult., and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Imports into the Kingdom this year.

	Bags.
American	865,631
South American	68,000
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	2,329
East Indies	125,988
Egypt	9,053
Total of all descriptions	1,186,126

Same period last year.

	Bags.
American	810,294
South American	68,000
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	5,814
East Indies	149,558
Egypt, &c.	32,008—1,065,674
Increase of imports as compared with the same period last year	40,794

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.—Hortensia, Ceylon Brighton; Lady Bute, Bengal Wight; Welte Vreden, Batavia, Wight.—7. Palmerston, Bengal, Downs; Lintin, Bombay, Liverpool; William Carey, Bengal, Hastings.—9. Thomas Hoult, Singapore, Falmouth.—10. Bland, Bengal, Liverpool; Margaret Pollock, Bombay, Liverpool; Robert Scurfield, Moulmein, Falmouth.—12. Diana, Bombay, Downs; Bachantress, Ceylon, Downs; Andromeda, Bengal, Downs; Falcon, Mauritius, Dover; Autumnus, China, Cork; Alnaker, Bombay Liverpool; Pearl, China Downs, Annabella, Bengal, Liverpool; Troubadour, Bengal, Liverpool; James Moran, Bombay, Liverpool; Parsee, Bengal, Liverpool.—13, Sesostris, Madras, Plymouth; Crown, Bombay, Liverpool; Clio, Mauritius, Dover; Ingleborough, Bengal, Liverpool; Layton, Singapore, Portsmouth; Cambridge, Bombay, Downs; W. and M. Brown, Bengal Downs; Margaret, Charleston, Bristol, Downs.—14. Wallace, Bombay, Liverpool; Mary (whaler), South Seas and Mauritius, Downs.—15. Stratford, Mauritius, Hastings; Euphrates, China, Downs; Tigris, Ceylon, Wight.—16. United Kingdom, Bombay, Downs; John Graham, Ceylon, Plymouth; Harriet L. Mauritius, Liverpool; Christina, Bombay, Cork; Preservance, Singapore, Liverpool; Sophie, Batavia, Downs; Edouard, Batavia, Downs; Princes Marianne, Batavia, Plymouth.—17. Achilles, Mauritius, Falmouth; Kingston, Bengal, Liverpool; Shaspere, Bombay, Liverpool.—19. Nankin, Bengal, Downs; Dowthorpe, Singapore, Falmouth; Samuel Boddington, Bombay, Hastings; Brothers, Batavia, Plymouth Lanarkshire, Bombay, Liverpool; Barbara Gordon, Batavia, Downs; Lady Kinnaird, Bengal, Dartmouth; Arabian, Bengal, Scilly; Harmonie Padang, Plymouth.—20. John Renwick, China, Downs; Gartsherrie Ceylon, Downs; Belhaven, Singapore, Downs; Lady Kennaway, Bombay, Wight; Tasso, Bombay and coast, River Nerb